JS 44
(Rev. 12/96)

Cat 2

CIVIL COVER SHEET

MAGISTRATE JUDGE BOBRICK

The JS-44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

JUDGE NORGLE

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
JOSEPH SLOVINEC

DEFENDANTS
DEPAUL UNIVERSITY
CHICAGO, IL

(b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF COOK
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED DEFENDANT COOK
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

01C 0576

(c) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER)
PRO SE

ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN)
FRANK MARES

FILED 01 JAN 26 CLERK U.S. DISTRICT

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX FOR PLAINTIFF AND ONE BOX FOR DEFENDANT)
(For Diversity Cases Only)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	☐ 1	☐ 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	☐ 4	☐ 4
Citizen of Another State	☐ 2	☐ 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	☐ 5	☐ 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	☐ 3	☐ 3	Foreign Nation	☐ 6	☐ 6

DOCKETED JAN 29 2001

IV. ORIGIN (PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☐ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
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20 U.S.C 1232, ACCUSATION AGAINST DEPAUL OF VIOLATION OF ABOVE LAW, MISMANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL A

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT
☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A **CLASS ACTION** UNDER F.R.C.P. 23
DEMAND $
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: ☐ YES ☐ NO

VIII. This case ☒ is not a refiling of a previously dismissed action.
☐ is a refiling of case number ______________, previously dismissed by Judge ______________

DATE Jan 26, 2001

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD Joseph Thomas Purk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

In the Matter of
JOSEPH V. DEPAUL
SLOVINEC UNIVERSITY

Case Number: 01C 0576

JUDGE NORGLE

APPEARANCES ARE HEREBY FILED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AS ATTORNEY(S) FOR: Joseph Slovinec Pro Se

MAGISTRATE JUDGE BOBRICK

DOCKETED JAN 29 2001

FILED-EDS 01 JAN 26 PM 4:00 CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT

(A)	
SIGNATURE	Joseph Slovinec
NAME	JOSEPH SLOVINEC
FIRM	
STREET ADDRESS	P.O. BOX 195 2735 N. CLARK St
CITY/STATE/ZIP	CHICAGO, IL 60614
TELEPHONE NUMBER	773-305-2210
FAX NUMBER	
E-MAIL ADDRESS	
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (SEE ITEM 4 ON REVERSE)	
MEMBER OF TRIAL BAR?	YES ☐ NO ☒
TRIAL ATTORNEY?	YES ☐ NO ☒

(B)	
SIGNATURE	
NAME	
FIRM	
STREET ADDRESS	
CITY/STATE/ZIP	
TELEPHONE NUMBER	
FAX NUMBER	
E-MAIL ADDRESS	
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (SEE ITEM 4 ON REVERSE)	
MEMBER OF TRIAL BAR?	YES ☐ NO ☐
TRIAL ATTORNEY?	YES ☐ NO ☐
DESIGNATED AS LOCAL COUNSEL?	YES ☐ NO ☐

(C)	
SIGNATURE	
NAME	
FIRM	
STREET ADDRESS	
CITY/STATE/ZIP	
TELEPHONE NUMBER	
FAX NUMBER	
E-MAIL ADDRESS	
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (SEE ITEM 4 ON REVERSE)	
MEMBER OF TRIAL BAR?	YES ☐ NO ☐
TRIAL ATTORNEY?	YES ☐ NO ☐
DESIGNATED AS LOCAL COUNSEL?	YES ☐ NO ☐

(D)	
SIGNATURE	
NAME	
FIRM	
STREET ADDRESS	
CITY/STATE/ZIP	
TELEPHONE NUMBER	
FAX NUMBER	
E-MAIL ADDRESS	
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (SEE ITEM 4 ON REVERSE)	
MEMBER OF TRIAL BAR?	YES ☐ NO ☐
TRIAL ATTORNEY?	YES ☐ NO ☐
DESIGNATED AS LOCAL COUNSEL?	YES ☐ NO ☐

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

JOSEPH SLOVINEC Plaintiff(s)
OF CHICAGO, IL

v.

DEPAUL UNIVERSITY Defendant(s)
OF CHICAGO, IL

Case No. 01C 0576

JUDGE NORGLE

MAGISTRATE JUDGE BOBRICK

FILED

JAN 26 2001

MICHAEL W. DOBBINS
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT

DOCKETED
JAN 29 2001

COMPLAINT

TORT LAWSUIT;
FOR WASTE AND MISMANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID, DISREGARD OF OBLIGATIONS IN 20 U.S.C. 1232 AND FALSE OR INACCURATE RELEVANT STATEMENTS.

IN THE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Chicago, Illinois

JOSEPH SLOVINEC,

Plaintiff

V.

DEPAUL UNIVERSITY,

Defendant

BRIEF FOR PLAINTIFF JOSEPH SLOVINEC

Pro Se
Business: P.O. Box 195
2735 N. Clark St.
Chicago, Il. 60614

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STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

The plaintiff, Joseph Slovinec of Chicago, Illinois requests original federal jurisdiction of the federal District Court of Northern Illinois on this lawsuit against DePaul University for damages since it involves these federal issues: Mr. Slovinec's accusations of DePaul's waste and mismanagement of his federal financial aid programs which were administered by the U.S. Department of Education; Mr. Slovinec's accusations about DePaul Professor Rev. Thomas Croak's policy which violated the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act; and Rev. Croak's disrespectful comments on Mr. Slovinec's communications with President Clinton and his appointed advisers which actually occurred and which Rev. Croak misleadingly described as "delusional." Mr. Slovinec is a past DePaul student and hereby files this torts lawsuit on the 26th day of January, 2001. Most of Mr. Slovinec's student loan debts were $76,000 in federal loans so it is a federal question rather than a state question.

STATUTES INVOLVED

The case primarily involves these federal statutes: 20 U.S.C. 1232 the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, especially a section on waivers; 20 U.S.C.A. 1070-1092 on financial aid; 20 U.S.C. 1691 on temporary federal student aid for emergencies. A crucial statute is 735 ILCS 5/9 104 upon which Mr. Slovinec accuses the office of Cook County Sheriff Michael Sheahan of evicting him illegally with use of an unsigned demand for immediate possession.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The court is asked to initially review all facts which pertain to Mr. Slovinec's request for a court order for DePaul University to pay $56,000 in damages for two years of lost wages which were due to DePaul's mismanagement and use of false information in efforts to discourage DePaul faculty members from providing Mr. Slovinec with references for work. Mr. Slovinec asks the court to conduct court-ordered discovery in areas where DePaul was uncooperative. Mr. Slovinec calls to the attention of the District Court that he filed a case, Illinois Appellate Court Case 29-28, Joseph Slovinec v. Cagan Management, which has not been heard as of January 26, 2001, and the Appellate Court was asked to review these issues about DePaul as proximate cause of Mr. Slovinec's inability to pay rent: the direct cause of underestimation of Mr. Slovinec's costs of attendance at DePaul College of Law in 1998-1999; DePaul's efforts to seek an unfair advantage and monopoly on Mr. Slovinec's tuition payments and business while DePaul simultaneously gave Mr. Slovinec bad advice on his job search in disregard of fiduciary duty; and DePaul's unreasonable efforts to limit Mr. Slovinec's job search to only Chicago substitute teaching which lowered his earnings. Mr. Slovinec still wants the Illinois Appellate Court to review the issues of the direct cause from underestimation of his costs of attendance at DePaul College of Law and his request for a court order for DePaul to pay $5,000 for negligence with the result of inconveniences of his eviction. Mr. Slovinec will notify the Illinois Appellate Court of his decision to file this tort lawsuit at the federal District Court for Northern Illinois and ask the Illinois Appellate Court if that court would like to refer or remove certain issues on DePaul's unfair advantage and limits on job search to your court and federal jurisdiction. However, Mr. Slovinec would accept and would not refuse any Illinois Appellate Court orders for damages from DePaul and relief from DePaul mismanagement.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I. Whether the court agrees with Mr. Slovinec's request for $56,000 in tort damages from DePaul for: negligence, mismanagement of student aid programs, false and malicious statements in an effort to injure Mr. Slovinec's professional reputation, and demands of faculty members on colleagues not to give references to Mr. Slovinec after he indicated disapproval of U.S. government or private research on humans without their consent.

II. Whether the court agrees that DePaul's inefficiency resulted in Mr. Slovinec's four years on their job placement service without a job placement from 1995 to 1999 of which faculty members were ordered not to give Mr. Slovinec references after January 1997, the cause of the request of the equivalent of two years of a normal salary for a DePaul graduate with the causes of Mr. Slovinec's lost wages and other causes.

STATEMENT OF INTRODUCTORY FACTS

Mr. Slovinec asks the District Court to accept these revisions in his format: Statement of Introductory Facts 1995-1997, Complaints in a Torts format, and proceeding to read the existing Legal Memorandum for U.S. Attorney's Office From Joseph Slovinec on His Legal Issues against DePaul University of December 29, 2000, and sections of a memo to President Clinton which give a Chronology from 1992 to 1997. Mr. Slovinec had many inconveniences after business of the estate of his father who died in October 2000 and six months of collection of unemployment insurance after his layoff from the Illinois Department of Human Services on June 30, 2000. Mr. Slovinec has been unable to afford to hire an attorney for this suit in earlier times and now cannot schedule time for discussions with a proper legal counsel. Mr. Slovinec attended DePaul College of Law and was trained to write an Appellate Brief with no training on format for a District Court case. This lawsuit directly resulted from Mr. Slovinec's unemployment, and Mr. Slovinec asks the court's understanding and his format will try to avoid redundancy.

I. DePaul's Placement Office 1995-1997 and Interview

Mr. Slovinec was registered to use DePaul's job placement service in every year from 1995-1996 to 1998-1999. DePaul seemed sincere in efforts to market him with use of a computer and job notices between his completion of thesis research in June 1995 and January 1997. Mr. Slovinec reminds the court he only originally wanted to take time away from work and attend DePaul with the use of inheritance funds from the estate of his aunt, Julie Tichan for about 2 years and 7 months from October 1992 to May 1995. However, Mr. Slovinec did not return to any paying job between May 1995 and December 1998. Mr. Slovinec kept records on these interviews between June 1995 and January 1997: a nonprofit organization which did not have health insurance, a hospitality company which didn't hire Mr. Slovinec, a knife-selling job where he didn't have an interest, and a phone-interviewing place which didn't hire Mr. Slovinec. Mr. Slovinec lined up one junior college teaching interview on his own without DePaul and he was unable to reach an agreement. The approach of DePaul's Department of History was mainly to prepare teachers who usually attended DePaul's School of Education, and DePaul's History Department would only suggest a few other cultural institutions like the Chicago Historical Society and Newberry Library.

Mr. Slovinec tried to discuss these issues with Rev. Thomas Croak, Chairman of the Department of History, in a reasonable manner including a letter where Mr. Slovinec said his efforts to explore the large Chicago writing market became inefficient because the DePaul Placement bureau told students to use directories on their own without social introductions or letters from DePaul. Father Croak did not respond rationally to these issues and he bargained in bad faith. Please review the Chronology to President Clinton which describes positive History work of 1993-1995 and a crisis after Mr. Slovinec's rejections from some law schools and Ph.D. programs in 1995.

II. DePaul's false claim or mistake when it claimed Mr. Slovinec did not pay a tuition bill in September 1996 which he paid; an issue in January 1997 memo to faculty

In 1995, Mr. Slovinec originally planned to keep $100,000 of the $231,000 of the proceeds of the estate sale of his aunt's home. He still had about $50,000 in early 1996 and a main complaint is he continuously spent this money until it totally ran out before 1999 when DePaul would not effectively aid his job search. Mr. Slovinec paid a tuition bill to DePaul University of $3,424.00 with Corus Bank Money Order 549586 from his own private funds. DePaul produced a financial statement on November 4, 1996 which falsely claimed the $3424.00 was still owed and it did correctly include a federal student loan payment of October 30, 1996. Mr. Slovinec wrote to the U.S. Department of Education Borrower Services Department in Utica, New York on December 23, 1996 to complain about DePaul's mistake. It was later corrected, yet it was the first sign of trouble in an increasingly tense relationship. Mr. Slovinec mentioned the term "unfairness" directly after the tuition bill issues in a January 1997 note to the Department of History, and Rev. Croak had a hostile reaction to Mr. Slovinec's comments on unfairness which were intended to mainly refer to the tuition mistake and bureaucratic inefficiency.

COMPLAINT ON REV. CROAK AND VIOLATION OF PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT

On January 29, 1997, Plaintiff Joseph Slovinec was a student in DePaul's School of Education and had recently graduated with a 3.5 of 4 Grade Point Average from DePaul's Department of History with a Master's in Arts in June 1996.

On January 29, 1997. Defendant's Professor Rev. Thomas Croak was Chairman of DePaul Department of History, and had not served on Mr. Slovinec's advisory committee which approved his thesis with an A- and "Above Average" rating on the oral exam.

The Defendant's professor, Rev. Croak, had intercepted the attached memo of January 10, 1997, which was not addressed to him.

Rev. Croak used official DePaul University stationery To write two outrageous and malicious letters to Mr. Slovinec on January 29, 1997, and Feb. 11, 1997 which were objectionable for these reasons:

1) A false statement on January 29, 1997, that Mr. Slovinec was not enrolled at DePaul, which Rev. Croak only retracted after pressure.
2) A false statement Mr. Slovinec refused to sign a waiver of access to a letter of recommendation. Mr. Slovinec ~~is~~ requested court subpoenas to offices of DePaul Legal Counsel Frank Mares, who kept a copy of Mr. Slovinec's student file, and DePaul College of Law Admissions Director Dennis Shea to produce a letter of recommendation from Professor Thomas Mockaitis where Mr. Slovinec signed an agreement to waive access to the letter.
3) A provision of the federal Family Educational Rights And Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. 1232, specifically says colleges may not require signatures of waivers to access to letters of recommendation, and the letter indicates Rev. Croak had a policy which violated the Act when he tried to punish students for alleged refusal to sign waivers with notes to other History professors which discouraged or had forbidden their letters for such students.

4) Mr. Slovinec actually received a letter from President Clinton's National Security Adviser, Sandy Berger, and Rev. Croak misleadingly described Mr. Slovinec's statements as "delusional", a term used in Law Professor Ottley's Torts textbook with connotations of instability. Mr. Slovinec objects to instances when DePaul professors repeated certain code-worded expressions to incite hatred.

5) Mr. Slovinec cannot produce a letter to Secretary of Defense Cohen which merely said it was unethical for the Department of Defense or anyone to do research on humans including monitoring of brains and thoughts without consent. The University of Illinois at Chicago drew criticism recently for similar unethical research on humans, and Mr. Slovinec did not believe Rev. Croak was rational in criticism of this statement.

6) Use of false information to produce an abnormal Hostility to discredit Mr. Slovinec

Professional reputation without just cause when he gave an instruction to the History professors to not write any letters of recommendation for Joseph Slovinec. At that time, Mr. Slovinec did not have any alternatives for references in the previous seven years from 1990 to 1997:

his employer Clerk of the Circuit Court Aurelia Pucinski did not give any written evaluations from 1990 to 1992 because she could not agree with the A.F.S.C.M.E. labor union on a text; and Mr. Slovinec did not work between 1992 and 1997 when he used an inheritance gift and his only school was DePaul. Mr. Slovinec asks the court to inquire in discovery if Rev. Croak received any money from managers who were appointed by the convicted Clerk of the Circuit Court Morgan Finley, who wanted to intimidate Mr. Slovinec because he supported the A.F.S.C.M.E. labor union, and who in many cases continued as managers for a DePaul graduate, Clerk of the Circuit Court Aurelia Pucinski. Mr. Slovinec suspects Rev. Croak was influenced with desire for donations from wealthier, more politically connected alumni who did not like Mr. Slovinec's pro-AFSCME efforts.

COMPLAINT AGAINST PROFESSOR MARIANNE MURPHY OF THE DEPAUL SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

From January to March 1997, Professor Marianne Murphy was Mr. Slovinec's T and L 405 professor at DePaul. T and L 405 prepared students for student teaching with observation sessions at Roosevelt High School in Chicago, and Professor Murphy had to write letters for students to enter student teaching.

Professor Murphy was negligent because she did not visit any of the classes at Roosevelt which Mr. Slovinec observed.

In two of the classes, Mr. Slovinec read to and tutored English-as-a-Second Language students in small groups. The most serious difficulty was with Mr. Malugen's History class and History was Mr. Slovinec's area of specialization. Mr. Malugen did not allow Renato Villafuerte, the other DePaul student or Mr. Slovinec to lecture to or talk to his class; he only allowed DePaul students to ask brief questions.

Professor Murphy did not seem to feel it was wrong for her to write letters of recommendation when she skipped her normal duties of observing DePaul students in the Roosevelt classroom. She also made a big issue of staging a hostile confrontation with Mr. Slovinec when she admitted she wrote the attached note in the presence of Mr. Doyle. Professor Murphy makes comments that Mr. Slovinec had "rambling thought patterns" which indicated she had sympathies with professors at the University of Illinois at Chicago who conducted unethical research on humans without their consent: Mr. Slovinec never gave her permission to monitor his thoughts in an experiment and he believed her comments were based on fascism, not democracy. Mr. Mares said the note was in DePaul's files until 1999, and Professor Murphy made odd, inappropriate comments on Mr. Slovinec's 'physical delivery" and hostile, petty comments which focused hostility on Mr. Slovinec when Professor Murphy neglected to bring copies to class.

In the 1998-1999 school year, Mr. Slovinec discovered Professor Murphy also used peer-group pressure to discourage writing of letters from two more liberal or progressive professors who said they would write letters for Mr. Slovinec: Professor Proweller and Professor Kuzmic of DePaul's School of Education. Mr. Slovinec wants to ask the court to order discovery or testimony from these professors since DePaul was uncooperative in Mr. Slovinec's request for a Student Progress Committee meeting in Spring 1999: Professor Murphy admitted she had talked to Professor Proweller about not writing a letter in a tape message; and Professor Kuzmic said she had told him I was involved in a legal proceeding against her and she did not want him to advise me.

A major justification for the request for $56,000 in damages for lost wages was DePaul had these policies from 1997 to 1999: instructions from Rev. Croak and Professor Murphy against favoring my recommendation for teaching or any type of a job; refusal to rationally discuss my potential search for a non-teaching position; and pressures to keep me unemployed while I could not attend another school besides DePaul.

COMPLAINT AGAINST ASSISTANT DEAN CHARLES DOYLE OF THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

In January 1997 Mr. Doyle had a conversation with Mr.

Doyle where Mr. Slovinec believed Mr. Doyle had conversed to someone who had unethical access to technology which monitored the signals of Mr. Slovinec's brain without his consent; and Mr. Slovinec believed this had happened at least several times at DePaul, a reason for the dispute with Rev. Croak. Mr. Slovinec had thought the word "persona non grata" a couple of days before and Mr. Doyle said sarcastically, " I went to the History Department and they told me you were persona non grata there." Mr. Slovinec believed Father Croak, Professor Murphy, and Mr. Doyle were influenced by right-wing defense people or Central Intelligence Agency operatives who were hostile to Mr. Slovinec, although Mr. Slovinec could not prove it and had not initiated a formal investigation on it at DePaul only. Mr. Doyle was more polite than his colleagues and repeated their hostile reasoning.

Mr. Doyle was unduly influenced by Professor Lipman Who said Mr. Slovinec made interesting comments during a class presentation although they differed from focal points of classmates, and then wrote an unduly negative letter against Mr. Slovinec's involvement in student teaching which misleadingly said Mr. Slovinec's papers were not based on class readings.

Mr. Doyle dragged on the negotiations and then unwisely tried to demand Mr. Slovinec's entry into

Substitute teaching at the Chicago public schools for the 1999-2000 school year as a prerequisite for student teaching. This requirement was not imposed on most students and there had been many delays since DePaul's original suggested quarter of student teaching for Mr. Slovinec at Marist in Spring 1997. In November 1998, Mr. Slovinec wrote to Mr. Doyle and said his debt level would become too high if he could not complete student teaching by Spring 1999.

Mr. Doyle was negligent in his fiduciary duty to advise Mr. Slovinec of a program which would not exceed federal student loan debt limits, and he persuaded Acting Dean Mindes to send a letter to Mr. Slovinec in March 1999 which supported his demand of one year of substitute teaching. Mr. Doyle indicated to Mr. Slovinec Chicago principals could sign letters of recommendation for his student teaching, yet Chicago school administrators had indicated to Mr. Slovinec they expected DePaul faculty to sign letters for student teaching in talks where Mr. Doyle's name was not mentioned.

Mr. Slovinec believes it is justifiable to ask DePaul to pay damages for waste and mismanagement of federal student aid programs because use of Mr. Doyle's advice, the policy of no job references other than substitute teaching, And steering of Mr. Slovinec's business to DePaul College of Law meant Mr. Slovinec would have reached the maximum federal student loan debt level of $138,000 during his third year at DePaul College of Law in 2000-2001, and Mr. Slovinec did not expect a hire from DePaul's contacts.

COMPLAINT AGAINST DEPAUL COLLEGE OF LAW FOR WASTE AND MISMANAGEMENT IN FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

Mr. Slovinec had discussed how the orders of Rev. Thomas Croak to History professors against writing of letters of recommendation for Mr. Slovinec in 1997 tortiously interfered with Mr. Slovinec's ability to make contracts for either jobs or professional schools and limited his choices to only school which had rejected him in 1995 of which only DePaul College of Law and John Marshall Law School extended offers of admission to Mr. Slovinec in 1997.

There is evidence DePaul College of Law did not truly welcome Mr. Slovinec's first-year attendance in 1998-1999 and the court is asked to briefly reviews summaries of his complaints against these DePaul law professors:

Bruce Ottley for unfair grading when Mr. Slovinec included most points on his model answer;

Wayne Lewis for a discourteous conversation with Mr. Slovinec where he yelled "I'm going ballistic", a reference to disputes on the military with DePaul;

Brian Havel for refusal to answer any of Mr. Slovinec's questions about work on his Spring 1999 final exam;

Patrick Hughes for unfair grading on his Legal Writing paper, omission of hearing of Mr. Slovinec's request for a grade challenge in December 1999 and lengthy delays in return of Mr. Slovinec's Legal Writing paper until May 2000.

In addition, Mr. Slovinec questions any connections between Mr. Hughes, a Wilmette Village Trustee, and Mr. Slovinec's past opponents in the 1998 Democratic Congressional primary in the 9th District which included Evanston, a neighboring city to Wilmette. Concerns on the 1998 race especially include State Senator Howard Carroll who used Michael Dorf to sign false accusations Mr. Slovinec's petitions had forgeries with a total lack of evidence of any forgeries according to Civil Procedure rules. The false accusations would have humiliated DePaul if Mr. Slovinec's bar application went forward and publicity could have shown links between Carroll and State Senator John D'Arco, a convicted Democratic leader who had rumored links to organized crime and who attended DePaul Law School at about the same time as Senator Carroll. Mr. Slovinec will ask the court to hold a confidential session to review grading materials which are not completely ready on January 26, 2001, and will make a motion on the issue with notice to DePaul. Mr. Slovinec does not expect to return to DePaul College of Law after the end of his studies in May 1999.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

I. Conditions in the year of 2000 which led to a deterioration in Mr. Slovinec's business situation collapse of efforts to resolve differences at DePaul w without a lawsuit.

Mr. Slovinec reminds the court Mr. Doyle's policies interfered in the market to lower Mr. Slovinec's salary expectations and in 1999 he only had three job offers: two part-time job offers at the U.S. Census bureau and as a Chicago substitute teacher, and only one full-time job offer as a Social Services Career Trainee from the Illinois Department of Human Services where Mr. Slovinec intends to sue the Department in a separate controversy for unfairness in denying him a permanent job after his successful completion of productivity and planning goals during his training program of one year as a Medicaid caseworker from July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000. Mr. Slovinec collected unemployment insurance for six months after July 1, 2000 and did not receive any job offers. Difficulties of the DePaul era continued: Mr. Slovinec only had a couple of private sector interviews each year in 1997 (including a life insurance job) and in 1998; Mr. Slovinec lined up one job interview with Encyclopedia Britannica without DePaul's involvement in 1997 when he also wrote a television script on Presidential speeches. Mr. Slovinec concluded the years at DePaul from 1995 to 1999 without receiving a full-time job offer are still a detriment to future hires, and DePaul's policies and strategies are too unlikely to gain Mr. Slovinec future hires. Mr. Slovinec would prefer to ask DePaul to pay damages which could include return of Mr. Slovinec's tuition money from federal loans after January 1997 to the federal government. Mr. Slovinec had tried several times to find alternate routes of mediation and discussion: a complaint to a state education board, a complaint to the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Education, an effort in good faith to ask President Clinton to mediate the dispute in 2000 and suggest involvement for Mr. Slovinec in Presidential research which was his original topic of specialization, and a complaint to the U.S. Attorney for Chicago in December 2000. None of these efforts produced results, and Mr. Slovinec feels progress did not occur after his earlier optimistic work on John F. Kennedy with Senator Douglas and Theodore Roosevelt, who we must respect as a Nobel Peace Prize winner and graduate of Columbia in New York. Rev. Croak became the symbol of negative, destructive gossip and efforts to damage Mr. Slovinec's career at DePaul. Mr. Slovinec hopes the court encourages DePaul to act more respectfully towards researchers, and bitter feelings may also have occurred because in 1994 Mr. Slovinec complained on Rev. Croak's evaluation form on his bad selection of a textbook, Schaller's Present Tense which included an irresponsible accusation of an affair between President Kennedy and a Nazi intelligence woman during World War II which lacked the normally reasonable footnote or specific source and therefore lacked any evidence. Mr. Slovinec wanted to honor the Kennedy family in his work and does not rule out efforts to study History elsewhere than DePaul, a potential court topic. Mr. Slovinec informs DePaul and the court he enrolled at another university to study business in Autumn 2000 and has a 3.5 of 4 G.P.A. and he is not even considering a return to DePaul unless he gains permission for student teaching. DePaul seemed indifferent to Mr. Slovinec's efforts to contact DePaul alumni human resources professionals during his unemployment period, and sent back a couple of names with long-distance phone numbers which will not be included in the court brief as a courtesy.

II. Cases and reference to Legal Memorandum for Argument

Mr. Mr. Slovinec asks the court to review the Legal Memorandum for most of the Argument. In *Evelen v. Board of Education of Paris* 92 N.E.2d 182 (1950), the court ruled a school administrator cannot use palpable indiscretion to cause injury, and Professor Murphy used palpable indiscretion.

In *Getschow v. Commonwealth Edison* 444 N.E.2d 579, (1982) the court ruled punitive damages could be awarded for wanton, malicious actions and Mr. Slovinec believed the DePaul administrators were guilty of wanton, malicious actions in obstructing his recommendations for employment or schooling when he was of good conduct, and other justifications for $66,000 in damages exist in addition to the argument of lost wages from 1997 to 1999.

There is a severe snowfall on January 26, 2001, and Mr. Slovinec is unable to work any more on the case so he requests the court's leave to file more motions and briefs.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Slovinec requests a court order to order DePaul to pay a minimum of $66,000 in damages to him, an order to DePaul to not interfere if he tries to transfer credits for his DePaul School of Education classes to another university or college, and asks the court to appoint a special employment advisor for Mr. Slovinec.

LEGAL MEMORANDUM FOR U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FROM JOSEPH SLOVINEC ON HIS LEGAL ISSUES AGAINST DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

DECEMBER 29, 2000

Signature: Joseph Slovinec

Mr. Joseph Slovinec of Chicago, Illinois asks the U.S. Attorney's Office of Chicago, Il. to investigate and inquire into any issues of his complaints against DePaul University of Chicago, Illinois which are mostly included in the Illinois Appellate Court Case 99-2928 Joseph Slovinec v. Cagan Management. Mr. Slovinec asks the federal government to consider instituting a federal lawsuit against DePaul which would include a court order for DePaul to pay Mr. Slovinec damages. Mr. Slovinec has decided on December 29, 2000 for the first time that he will definitely file a lawsuit against DePaul if there is no remedy to his complaints about disruption of his ability to earn income; and he will ask for a court order for DePaul to pay him $56,000 in damages for actions which caused two years of his lost earnings from 1997 to 1999. Mr. Slovinec asks the U.S. Attorney to promptly investigate his complaint during the remainder of the term of President William Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno. This is partially because a DePaul professor used unjustified, hostile, and disrespectful comments about genuine correspondence between Mr. Slovinec and the President's appointed officials, National Security Advisor Sandy Berger and Secretary of Defense William Cohen.

Mr. Slovinec encourages the U.S. Attorney's Office to read the text of Appellate Court Case 99-2928. However, Mr. Slovinec desires to include this background information before proceeding to legal issues against DePaul.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON JOSEPH SLOVINEC'S CAREER

Mr. Slovinec received a B.A. in Government from Notre Dame and a Master's Degree in International Affairs from Columbia University in New York in 1982. Between 1982 and 1985, Mr. Slovinec had temporary research assignments which included work on publications about the United Nations, work on a Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee publication, and research for the Glenn for President campaign. After his return to the Chicago area, Mr. Slovinec took an unusually low-paying job at the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County with a starting gross salary of $849 per month in 1986 and in his last year, 1992, his take-home pay was about $12,000 per year and his gross pay was about $16,000 per year. The idea for his civil service application there came from the secretary of State Representative and Thornton Township Committeeman Frank Giglio who had received many patronage favors from the convicted Clerk of the Circuit Court, Morgan Finley. Mr. Slovinec's job was not a patronage hire and the 1986 salary was less than the expected amount for Mr. Slovinec's education.

Mr. Slovinec sold an estate gift home in Chicago's Lincoln Park community in 1992 with a cash value of $231,000. Mr. Slovinec used these funds to pay for expenses when he attended DePaul where he expected some improvement in his career and earnings. Mr. Slovinec attended job fairs and was registered on the DePaul job search computer every year from 1995 to 2000. It could become a focus of investigation on why DePaul was never enthusiastic about Mr. Slovinec's job search. Mr. Slovinec only received one job offer in those years in December 1998, Chicago substitute teaching, which was related to his DePaul education and people he knew there. Mr. Slovinec did not work from 1992 to 1998 and was laid off after a training program of one year at the Illinois Department of Human Services from July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000. The U.S. Attorney is asked to review interrelated complaints of Joseph Slovinec against the Illinois Department of Human Services in a separate mailing, although they will not be addressed here.

LEGAL ISSUES AGAINST DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

In 1997 Mr. Slovinec definitely wanted to find a job promptly since he only had about $5,000 left in his estate funds. Please see the attached memo which requested President Clinton's mediation on these issues since Mr. Slovinec desires to avoid redundancy. These events occurred during Mr. Slovinec's attempted job search in 1997:

LEGAL ISSUES AGAINST DEPAUL UNIVERSITY (CONTINUED)

REV. THOMAS CROAK FOR STATEMENTS WHICH VIOLATED OR CONFLICTED WITH PROVISIONS OF THE FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT

Evidence exists in the last paragraph of Father Croak's February 11, 1997 letter to Joe: "I have instructed my colleagues to refrain from providing you with letters of reference since you have refused to sign any waiver of access to such letters, a condition under which any sensible professional will only provide references. Your threat in your letter ' Please know I will oppose any unfairness' is a sufficient caveat for anyone experienced in the academia to refuse such letters." Punitive actions against students who refused to sign waivers in essence was a requirement of signature of waivers. Mr. Slovinec therefore believed Rev. Croak's directive violated the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act 20 U.S.C. 1232 which says: "Such waivers may not be required as a condition for admission to, receipt of financial aid from, or receipt of any other services or benefits from such agency or institution." Page 9 of the memo to President Clinton summarized my other objections to the letters: I made true comments I attended events with President Clinton and the College Democrats of America and I received a letter from National Security Advisor Sandy Berger and Father Croak inaccurately described these statements as "exaggerations" or "delusional";

ON REV. THOMAS CROAK, FOR STATEMENTS WHICH VIOLATED OR CONFLICTED WITH F.E.R.P.A. (continued)

and his irrational criticisms of a letter to the Secretary of Defense which he never saw and which I cannot produce. I also note his false claim in his letter of January 29, 1997, that I did not have access to the Schmitt Academic Center since I did not "qualify in any of these categories" of "students, staff, and faculty" when I was enrolled at the School of Education; and after I wrote him on it he retracted the statement on Feb. 11: "you have enrolled in classes at the School of Education." In a lawsuit, I could accuse Father Croak of statements which are injurious to my professional reputation since he tried to imply my visits to the History Department were discourteous when they were not discourteous.

Mr. Slovinec tried to speculate on Rev. Croak's motives which may have been designed to please right-wing conservatives or DePaul donors. Issues are discussed on page 5 of the memo to President Clinton on my rejections from professional schools in 1995 with a high 3.5 GPA. It was inappropriate and unfair for him to try to exclude me from the job market or any recommendations due to the 1995 rejections, and at 37 I was older than many students.

PROFESSOR MARIANNE MURPHY - FOR VIOLATION OF FIDUCIARY DUTY NEGLIGENCE WHEN SHE DID NOT OBSERVE PROPER STANDARD OF CARE FOR OBSERVATIONS AT ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL

Please see page 5 of the memo to President Clinton on Mr. Slovinec's belief that Professor Marianne Murphy was negligent when she never visited the classrooms where Mr. Slovinec observed students at Roosevelt High School. The enclosures also describe an irrational letter which she acknowledged placing in Mr. Slovinec's DePaul file in her hostile, sarcastic conversation with Mr. Slovinec in the presence of Assistant Dean Charles Doyle. She mainly seemed to want to express hostility and insults towards Joseph Slovinec when she only saw him give brief comments in class and never saw him give a 5 to 10 minute verbal presentation. Please pay special attention to Mr. Slovinec's statement that "her final comments were hostile and unprofessional: 1. Physical delivery is not a communication skill. It is a violation of students' First Amendment rights when she discusses 'rambling thought patterns' without consent to monitor their thoughts during an experiment." In the Appellate Court brief, Mr. Slovinec reminded everyone of a recent controversy at the University of Illinois where it was discovered unethical research was done on humans without their consent. Mr. Slovinec believed she exaggerated his so-called "inability to follow directions" and attendance.

CLARIFICATION: DESIRE FOR INVESTIGATION OF SURVEILLANCE CONTINUES ALTHOUGH INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE EXISTS TO ASK FOR COURT ACTION ON THIS TIME

Mr. Slovinec did honestly believe someone was monitoring and recording signals of his brain without his consent for several years, and indididuals would repeat information from these recordings in their speeches. However, Mr. Slovinec acknowledges he has insufficient evidence to ask for a court order or ruling on the topic on this time. Mr. Slovinec still believed in his comments on this issue on page 10 of the memo to President Clinton, and Mr. Slovinec still wants President Clinton to discuss anything he knows about it with federal officials. Mr. Slovinec therefore resented Professor Murphy's efforts to make a joke about this issue.

ASSISTANT DEAN OF SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CHARLES DOYLE - LACK OF REGARD FOR FIDUCIARY DUTY OF ADVISING TO AVOID HIGH STUDENT DEBTS AND UNREASONABLE DELAYS IN PROGRAM COMPLETION

Mr. Slovinec said: "I'd tell the federal government Mr. Doyle seemed to have good intentions and he believed more in Vincentian personalism than his colleagues. Mr. Doyle tried to mediate between the faculty who refused to write recommendations and me. These mediations had a tilt towards the faculty. Difficulties ensued when Professor Lipman wrote an unduly negative letter about me in the file which was not reflected in moderately positive comments she gave on my presentation (Please see enclosures)." During 1998-1999, Mr. Slovinec discovered Professor Murphy was talking to more progressive faculty members, Professor Proweller who did fine research on ethnographic issues and Professor Kuzmic, and she definitely seemed to persuade them against writing letters of recommendation for my student teaching. Mr. Slovinec honestly recalls Professors Proweller and Kuzmic originally told Mr. Slovinec they would write letters for him. There was only one videotape of Mr. Slovinec's verbal presentation in Professor Kuzmic's class, but it is not tactfully obtainable since the possessor has an unlisted phone number.

Mr. Slovinec also testifies: "In 1998 Mr. Doyle and I made a peace deal with the DePaul faculty which I now call a phony peace deal. Mr. Doyle gave me permission to finish all classwork for the teaching certificate with a Chemistry class which I completed in Summer 1998 and 100 hours of observation which I completed in Autumn 1998. The only remaining certification requirement was student teaching, and he implied he could talk about finishing student teaching sometime. Please note there is more material about Mr. Doyle in the Appellate Court Case 99-2928 and the enclosed November 16, 1998 letter where Mr. Doyle did not respond to my concerns on high increases in my student debt.". Mr. Doyle had a fiduciary duty which was implied in a federal statute which calls for advising students to moderate student debt. Mr. Doyle attempted to require Mr. Slovinec to substitute teach for one year in the Chicago public schools in 1999-2000 as a prerequisite for student teaching which he did not impose on most students. Mr. Doyle also seemed to persuade Acting Dean Gayle Mindes to support his unwise views in her April 1, 1999 letter to Mr. Slovinec. Mr. Slovinec reminds the federal government that he wrote to Professor Diane Farwick on April 9, 1999 to request a meeting of the Student Progress Committee to discuss other options for preparations for student teaching. No meeting was held, Professor Farwick did not respond, and Mr. Slovinec could not agree to substitute teach in 1999-2000 since DePaul's irresponsible policies placed him in a bad financial situation.

SUMMARY OF IRRESPONSIBLE DEPAUL POLICIES WHICH LED TO JOSEPH SLOVINEC'S FINANCIAL CRISIS AND EVICTION IN JUNE 1999

The financial crisis was a sign of underlying tensions which are discussed extensively in the Appellate Brief and summarized here:

1. Joseph Slovinec never had credible job references which would please employers between January 1997 and June 1999. Rev. Croak at the Department of History had used direct methods and Professor Marianne Murphy at the School of Education had used less direct

pressures to tell colleagues to never write references for Joseph Slovinec. How did they expect Mr. Slovinec to find a job anywhere or did they care?

2. The federal government could investigate DePaul for market manipulation. Mr. Slovinec agreed under economic duress to limit himself to only attendance to John Marshall Law School and then to DePaul College of Law in 1998-1999. However, Mr. Slovinec in 1997 only applied to institutions which rejected him in 1995, and this limited him to less than normal free market choices.

3. DePaul had a strategy of: making insulting comments to Joseph Slovinec from pro-right-wing faculty conservatives; opposing or not caring about references for Joseph Slovinec to find a job, attempting to delay completion of his student teaching unreasonably to 2000-2001 or later, and a plot to enrich the DePaul College of Law in 1999 and 2000 by making it Joseph Slovinec's only choice to attend school. These are instances of mismanagement which caused waste of federal financial aid dollars on two uncompleted programs: Education and Law. Mr. Slovinec believes the federal government could take up the case for a lawsuit against DePaul to pay Mr. Slovinec damages and perhaps return Mr. Slovinec's tuition money after January 1997 with causes of mismanagement, violation of fiduciary duty,

4.

5. and use of economic duress to gain tuition money for DePaul since DePaul faculty were forbidden from writing letters of recommendation for Mr. Slovinec to other universities. Mr. Slovinec desires more federal research on whether his contract to repay student loans for his year at DePaul College of Law in 1998-1999 is voidable because it was made under economic duress.

4. Mr. Slovinec asks for reading of the Appellate Court case about negligence of underestimation of the costs of his living expenses at DePaul College of Law in 1998-1999 by Clare Timm at the Financial Aid Office. The Financial Aid Office said Clare Timm arbitrarily denied Mr. Slovinec financial aid for a Summer 1999 Marketing class when DePaul had approved similar requests for financial aid between school years in Spring 1997 for Editing and Summer 1997 for a class on historic films. This shortage of money and Mr. Slovinec's loss of earnings resulted in his eviction which Mr. Slovinec alleges is illegal since the Sheriff conducted it with an unsigned order (Please see 735 ILCS 5/9 104 which requires a signature for immediate possession, and the case *Benjamin v. Allison,* 201 Ill.App. 34 (1915). Mr. Slovinec takes note in the Appellate Brief of the particular spitefulness of the Sheriff's deputies during the eviction when they destroyed his letters about History to President and Mrs.

6.

Clinton and newsletters from the John F. Kennedy Library. Mr. Slovinec believed it would have been better for America if his History career continued and he's willing to take the efforts elsewhere. The spitefulness of deputies included destruction of a grade challenge against Professor Lewis of the DePaul law school and both materials and a copy of the final paper from his Spring 1999 Legal Writing class with Professor Hughes.

Mr. Slovinec gives some compliments to the federal government of his talks with DePaul Legal Counsel Frank Mares and Assistant Dean Cindy Summers on efforts to resolve his financial crisis and job search before the June 1999 eviction. Mr. Slovinec weighed carefully whether to sue DePaul. The gap of several years at DePaul still costs Mr. Slovinec lost earnings since his DePaul work is virtually unmarketable in the six months of his collection of unemployment insurance since his layoff from the Illinois Department of Human Service on June 30, 2000. Mr. Mares had given Mr. Slovinec a copy of the file which DePaul kept on him from 1997 to 1999 and Mr. Slovinec decided the hostility, negative attitude which originated from DePaul faculty, sarcasm, and personal disrespect for him merits a lawsuit. The faculty were unified in code-worded expressions of hatred for Mr. Slovinec: Father Croak, Professor Murphy, and Professor Lewis used the term "rambling"; Father Croak used code-worded expressions from Professor Ottley's text and lectures, "delusional" and "state of mind" in false criticisms of Mr. Slovinec. Mr. Slovinec believes they were motivated by right-wing pro-military fanatics like when Professor Lewis said, "I'm going ballistic" and "You're killing yourself in court " when he was talking to Mr. Slovinec. Only investigators could determine their motives, and Mr. Slovinec describes in the Appellate Court brief his efforts to notify federal and state education officials which did not gain results. Mr. Slovinec respectfully asks the U.S. Attorney's Office to review the evidence, case, and appendix and correspond with him at: P.O. Box 195, 2735 N. Clark St., Chicago, Il. 60614.

CLARIFICATION: ON POSSESSION OF PROFESSOR HUGHES' LEGAL WRITING PAPER

Mr. Slovinec truthfully testified he did not have a copy of Professor Hughes' Legal Writing paper at any time between his eviction on June 29, 1999 and after May 12, 2000. Professor Hughes was dilatory when he did not respond to Mr. Slovinec's request for the paper in December 1999 within the time period to file a grade challenge. Dean White mailed the paper to Mr. Slovinec on May 12, 2000 and he had kept a copy since then with later filing of a grade complaint.

REASON FOR INCLUSION OF A COPY TO ALDERMAN SCHULTER IN THE MESSAGE

I'd like the cooperation of federal and city job training programs in talks about my future. I'm sorry to report to Alderman Schulter that I can no longer engage in talks about mediation of my student loans debts which I discussed in a letter to him on May 30 with potential city involvement. I an unemployed and there are no hopes of payments on my debts which I expected a few weeks ago when I was still working at the Illinois Department of Human Services. I am uncertain on more requests about an investigation of DePaul School of Education professors and staff for violations of professional practices. I'd rather see how a federal mediator feels about DePaul's staff, and I may respectfully limit my criticisms of DePaul to waste and mismanagement of my federal student loan account. I do voice my criticisms to the White House of the DePaul faculty's "stonewalling" of my inquiries: no one on the DePaul faculty ever returned a letter or phone call, or answered my requests for mediation sessions since I left DePaul in a crisis in July 1999. "Stonewalling" was a term used to describe conduct of President Nixon's aides during the Watergate crisis. I'd rather proceed to a chronology which will explain these events and my views of professional development during President Clinton's Presidency.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS 1992-2000

October 1992 – I sold a home in the Lincoln Park area which was an estate gift from my late aunt for a price of $231,000. This enabled me to study and travel without work for most of President Clinton's Presidency.

NOTE: A BRIEF LOOK BACK AT EARLIER YEARS 1980-1992

My first few years after my graduation from Notre Dame with a B.A. in Government in 1980 went well. I was an intern for Congresssman Martin Russo (D-Il.) in his Washington, D.C. office in 1980 and did research about Captive Nations Week and hazardous waste. I studied for two years at the Ivy League Columbia University in New York before I received my Master's Degree in International Affairs in 1982. Advisors to President Kennedy and President Carter taught my classes on foreign policy near the United Nations. My connections to Columbia helped me gain work on three publications: my work as Assistant Editor of Issues Before the General Assembly for the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. in 1983 where I wrote an article on non-nuclear arms control, my research on the foreign policy section of the Washington, D.C. Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee's publication The 1980 Campaign Promises of Ronald Reagan: Update '84 where I described Reagan's lack of progress on peace efforts in the Middle East, Central America, and U.S.-Soviet arms control, and my 1984 initiative for the World Without War Council on the United Nations military

military budget reporting system. I also did issues research for the 1984 campaign of John Glenn for President. Alison Doyle, an issues staff member for Professor Madeleine Albright, graciously invited and accepted my two research papers for Geraldine Ferraro's 1984 Vice Presidential campaign: on U.S.-Japanese trade and Africa. These years proved my ability to do first-rate Presidential research in the Washington, D.C. area. I did decide to settle in Chicago to look after elderly family members and yet found it was disillusioning after a few months of work as a consultant on south suburban Job Training Partnership Act programs in 1985. At the suggestion of the secretary of Thornton Township Committeeman State Representative Frank Giglio, I worked as a clerk for Clerk of the Circuit Court Morgan Finley from 1986-1988 and then for his successor, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Aurelia Pucinski from 1988-1992 with new financial bookkeeping responsibilities. My highest salary there was only about $16,000 gross pay in 1992 and a take-home salary of about $12,000 per year in 1992 which was reported to I.R.S.. I later learned this was definitely less than the market level, and it did not develop my research abilities and I caution President Clinton that he is asked to mediate in a setting where my viewpoints date back to this period and the Finley conviction in Greylord, a detriment to a legal career for me although I was honest myself.

1993-1995 I'm pleased to report a lively, interesting History curriculum which I took at DePaul. My classes included: diplomacy and politics of all over Europe 1815-1919, historic origins of Eastern European countries and ethnic groups before 1699 including geographic places in the recent conflicts with Serbs; and European colonization of Asia and Africa. The Kennedy children had written me with the news of their decision to name me as an Honorary Fellow of the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library in Boston. During my 1994 internship at the Chicago Historical Society, I wrote a research paper about the role of U.S. Senator Paul Douglas (D-Il.) as economic advisor to President Kennedy during his transition and author of the Kennedy Administration's legislation to create the Area Redevelopment Administration (A.R.A.) which provided federal loan and grant programs to create industry and jobs in areas with more than 6% unemployment. I also discussed Douglas and his support of Great Society programs near Chicago's Hyde Park in 1965, the year when President Lyndon Johnson renamed the A.R.A. as the Economic Development Administration. In another paper, I discussed the Douglas tributes in Congress to hopes for freedom in Eastern Europe, Greece, and the Dante stamp for Italian-Americans. This was a sign of the research which I wanted on connections between federal policies and clout for Chicago and I got an A-.

Spring 1995 I had applied for a White House internship with letters from my DePaul professors in History, Thomas Mockaitis and Albert Erlebacher. I had placed much emphasis on my plans to spend the spring of 1995 in D.C. when I still had $100,000 in estate funds. I did one research paper in D.C. for the College Democrats of America on younger voters in Presidential elections in Spring 1995. I would have been happier if the White House had planned more extensive research and direct involvement from me on White House promises. We could have explored renewal of my previous foreign policy research in cooperation with Washington, D.C. universities. However, the White House did not act vigorously to establish a formal role for me either with a job or formal commission membership then, and it was to our detriment. Please try to resolve this now. My DePaul friends may have liked to see more vigorous activity in 1995. I have pleasant memories of the 1995 dinner to honor the 50th Anniversary of the Truman Presidency when I was in the audience with President Clinton and former Presidents Ford and Carter on the dais. This is the symbol of what we could achieve.

I have a disappointing story of the years since then, including the collapse of my plan to keep about $100,000 or half of the estate money.

Mid-1995 I was shocked when I was rejected from every professional school where I applied with a 3.5 GPA from DePaul: DePaul, Loyola, and John Marshall Law Schools, Loyola and Northwestern Ph.D. programs in History. This was in contrast with my record with only a B.A. from Notre Dame in 1980 with a lower G.P.A., 3.41: acceptances at Columbia School of International Affairs, American University Law School in Washington, D.C., and Loyola Law School in Chicago. Chicago lawyers may have felt coolly towards my work for Morgan Finley. I had received an A, 5 B's, and 2 C's during a year at University of Illinois at Chicago where I felt the C's came from professors who disliked my criticisms of Reagan's defense buildup and illegal acts of the C.I.A. in the Nixon years.

1995- March 1997 I completed all classwork at DePaul School of Education for a Grades 6-12 teaching certificate except for Chemistry (which was completed in Summer 1998), 100 clinical hours of observations of students (which were completed successfully in December 1998), and student teaching.

1996 I received my M.A. in History from DePaul with a 3.5 in June. Earlier in 2000, I sent a copy to President Clinton of my 1996 thesis, "The Algeciras and Portsmouth, New Hampshire Peace Conferences: Cooperation Between President Theodore Roosevelt and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany", and I had intended to describe President Theodore Roosevelt's friendships with Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia at the same time as a model for an undivided Europe in the era of Clinton-Yeltsin summits.

1997 Difficulties began to emerge when I tried to use the DePaul job placement service in Summer 1996. I only got a few interviews: a hospitality company which didn't hire me; a knife-selling job where I didn't have an interest; and a phone-interviewing place which didn't hire me. I had a similar insurance sales interview in 1997 where I didn't follow up, and I had less interviews when I needed a job the most.

There is a basic flaw in DePaul's marketing strategy for me: it is based on a Downtown Chicago market for 25-year-olds in a few fields: law, accounting, and business; and a metropolitan-area wide market for teachers. In my opinion, DePaul seemed to care little about middle-aged students or students in the 35-40 age group who wanted to do highly specialized research on History of the U.S. Presidency. I want to tell the federal government I tried to use DePaul's job placement service for five years from 1995-2000 and they never yielded a job placement. I also felt it was crucial that DePaul did not help me explore connections in Chicago's white ethnic neighborhoods or suburbs.

January 1997 I initially felt I had scored a major triumph when the prestigious national journal, Presidential Studies Quarterly, published a reference to my paper, "Second Term Presidents in U.S. History", in the introduction to its Winter 1997 edition. In a page of summary in my marketing package, I had predicted a second Clinton term with peace and prosperity like Eisenhower and Reagan, and I noted Clinton faced opposition from Republican majorities in Congress like Democrats Cleveland and Wilson in their second terms. I tried to excel at a contemporary critique of President Clinton's second term in my summary page: "Clinton's main historic accomplishments will include programs which he convinced Democratic majorities in Congress to pass in 1993-1994: education reform with improved standards, school-to-work program, anti-crime laws and community policing, national service, and Family Medical Leave Act. Clinton's unique achievements include his improvements of diplomatic stategies in Haiti and Bosnia with deficit reduction." I had wanted to work on a first-rate program of historic and political research with Presidential encouragement, and had tried to talk to Will Marshall at the Progressive Policy Institute about it. Unfortunately, I will go on to tell you how self-serving individuals at DePaul and in Chicago tried to take over my interests in a hostile manner with large increases in my federal student loan debt. I note my four published articles were all published in New York or Washington except for one piece on the United Nations in Chicago. I therefore ask for encouragement to keep in touch with the New York-Washington scene.

CHRONOLOGY – CRUCIAL FACTS IN ALLEGATIONS OF MISMANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL FUNDS AT DEPAUL

January 1997 – I merely wrote a memo to the History Department which tried to talk about my future. I then received these hostile, threatening letters from Father Croak with no provocation or justification. I knew the crisis of reapplying after my 1995 rejections from professional schools could trouble DePaul professors. However, it was reasonable for me to apply someplace with G.P.A.'s between 3.3 and 3.5 consistently between 1995 and 1997, and it was only reasonable for me to use references from DePaul professors for work in 1997 since I hadn't worked between 1993 and 1997 and did not have any other logical choice at the time, for references.

Since I am threatening a lawsuit against DePaul for $56,000 in lost wages, I'm preparing a vigorous cross-examination on my views on why Father Croak's letters were wrong, disrespectful of Clinton Administration officials, and even a breach of the "reasonable standard of care" for History professors which is a fond topic of DePaul's law professors. Please read the attached texts:

There is evidence of a conspiracy in restraint of trade when DePaul Professor of History Father Croak tried to exclude me from any professional references or letters of recommendations for professional school: His January 29, 1997 letter said: "I have instructed my faculty to cease providing you with any recommendations to programs of study for advanced degrees or for any other position which might reflect badly on the department." In June 1996, I received an A- on the thesis with an overall 3.5 GPA and an "Above Average" rating on my Oral Exam. Father Croak did not make a credible argument this reflected badly on the department.

He criticizes me for reasonable messages which asked for faculty ideas on my writing. He implies that my visits to Schmitt Academic Center were impolite when this was not the case. In the January 29, 1997, letter Father Croak then makes a false statement of misrepresentation: "The Schmitt Academic Center is reserved for those who have an access right to this building. Those people include students, staff, and faculty. As you have graduated from the University you do not qualify in any of these categories." This was false because I was enrolled in two DePaul School of Education classes in Winter Quarter (January-March 1997). He then contradicts himself in the Feb. 11 letter and corrects his testimony: "I am aware that you have enrolled in classes in the School of Education".

DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Assistant Dean
Student Affairs
College of Law
25 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-2219
312/362-8537
FAX: 312/362-5826

May 12, 2000

Joseph Slovenec
P.O. Box 166
2735 North Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60614

Dear Mr. Slovenec,

Enclosed is a copy of the appellate brief you wrote in the spring of 1999 for Professor Hughes' Legal Writing class. He left the University and asked me to send the paper to you. Please direct any other comments or letters to Frank Mares in the University Counsel's Office.

Sincerely,

Diana C. White
Assistant Dean for Student Affairs

EDUCATION • DIGNITY • COMMUNITY • DePaul Centennial 1898 1998

IN THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 99 3022

ALICE HINDMAN,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

V.

CITY OF WINESBURG, OHIO

Defendant-Appellant

Appeal from the United States District Court
For the Eastern District of Ohio.
No. 98-1276

Honorable Patricia McHugh, Judge

BRIEF FOR PLAINTIFF-APPELLEE
ALICE HINDMAN

OF COUNSEL:
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
25 East Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 362-8701

Oral Argument Requested

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STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

The case of Alice Hindman v. City of Winesburg, Ohio is in the jurisdiction of the United States Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit as Case No. 99 3022. It is an appeal from the motion of summary judgment with refusal of a hearing for Ms. Hindman, Case No. 98-1276.

STATUTES INVOLVED

Alice Hindman believes the use of religious symbols in the seal of the City of Winesburg, Ohio discriminates against her religious denomination and violates prohibitions of the entanglement of government and religion in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof". U.S. CONST. Amend. I. Alice Hindman contends that the use of religious symbols in the seal of the city of Winesburg, Ohio violates her rights to due process in the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." U.S.

CONST. Amend. XIV, § 1. The relevant federal statute which guarantees due process is 42 U.S.C. 1983 which says: "Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress." 42 U.S.C. 1983.

The seal was created under Winesburg ordinance No. 98-024 which says that: "Whereas, Winesburg, Ohio prides itself on its many forms of diversity; and Whereas, the three pillars of that diversity are economic diversity, ethnic diversity, and religious diversity; and Whereas, the municipal seal designed by a Winesburg citizen in last Winter's holiday fair contest depicts that diversity by showing:

- The three main economic foundations of Winesburg – tambourine manufacturing, pencil sharpener manufacturing, and small farming;

- The globe to symbolize ethnic diversity;

- Symbols of three of the world's major religions to symbolize religious diversity;

And the city motto, "Unity through Diversity"

Be it Resolved that the City of Winesburg hereby adopts said representation as its municipal seal, to be displayed at City Hall, on vehicle license stickers, all municipal letterheads, all police uniforms and vehicles, and anywhere else the Village Manager deems appropriate."

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The court is asked for a de novo review of any facts and a decision to overturn the federal district court's motion of summary judgment in favor of the city of Winesburg, Ohio with a dismissal of the complaint of Alice Hindman on the basis of the lack of material facts of evidence.

cite fe de novo

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I. Whether the court misapplied the law when it granted a motion of summary judgment to the city of Winesburg, Ohio; and dismissal of the lawsuit of Alice Hindman on the basis of the lack of material facts of First Amendment violations when there are material facts in similar cases on municipal seals.

II. Whether the court mis-read the law when it refused to review issues of violations of due process and equal protection of the 14th Amendment rights of Alice Hindman which are also issues in 42 U.S.C. 1983.

NOT what you're ruling — this for appellate briefs

STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS

The plaintiff Alice Hindman is a thirty-five year resident of Winesburg, Ohio. The defendant City of Winesburg, Ohio is an Ohio municipal corporation. The plaintiff is a member of the Church of the True Inner Light since her birth. The fundamental beliefs of the Church of the True Inner Light are:

a. God created the human race with the simultaneous creation of groups of human beings on five continents;

b. Religious symbols are evil idolatry which lessen the grandeur of God.

c. The criminal justice system is an illegitimate attempt to subvert God's justice; instead of incarcerating criminals we instead should pray for their punishment on earth to come from God.

d. God does not send messengers, prophets, sons, or any other human being in his name; after all, when He wants to reach you he knows where to find you.

On February 25, 1998, the Board of Trustees for the City of Winesburg adopted Ordinance No. 98-024 which adopted a seal with these objects: a globe, symbols of Winesburg's three main sources of economic activity, and symbols of three religions: Christianity, Judaism, and Islam.

Wing Biddlebaum is the Village Manager of the City of Winesburg, Ohio. Winesburg has 23,000 residents. Winesburg's three sources of economic stability are the Bentley Tambourine Co.'s manufacturing plant, Reefy Pencil Sharpener Co., and snail farms which provide escargot. Mr. Biddlebaum says Winesburg has houses of worship for the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Jewish, Muslim, Mormon, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Hindu, and Buddhist religions. Winesburg also has "storefront churches" for other religions like the Church of the True Inner Light. The seal is used on parking stickers. Winesburg says it supports religious diversity and allows religious groups, like other private groups, to sponsor games at the official holiday fair. Winesburg was settled by a group of ethnically diverse families in 1902 and its heritage is vitally linked to ethnic and religious diversity.

There are several cases where courts ruled that seals with religious symbols like the Winesburg seal violated the

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Establishment Clause of the First Amendment. Alice Hindman links these cases to her case in Winesburg with definite evidence of material facts. Alice Hindman contends that the district court erred when the court dismissed her case on a motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of Civil Procedure because the court's justification was a lack of material facts. The court decision also include an unfair denial of judicial review of related 14th Amendment due process issues of lack of respect for Alice Hindman's First Amendment rights. Alice Hindman cites similar issues of violation of rights under 42 U.S.C. 1983 in these cases where municipal seals with religious symbols were declared unconstitutional.

ARGUMENT

I. **Issues of material fact in support of Alice Hindman's claims of violations of First Amendment rights and in support of a reversal of the court decision to dismiss Alice Hindman's claims for lack of material facts under Rule 56 of Civil Procedure.**

A. There are several cases on municipal seals with material facts and evidence of First Amendment violations with uses of religious symbols

Alice Hindman may cite issues in several municipal seal cases with similarities to issues in her case where she maintains the use of symbols of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam on the seal of Winesburg, Ohio violates the First Amendment and discriminates against her religious denomination, the Church of the True Inner Light. In *Friedman v. Board of County Commissioners of Bernalillo County*, 781 F.2d 778 (10th Cir. 1985), the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled the "county seal containing the Spanish motto "CONESTA VENCEMOS' which translates as "With This We Conquer", arched over a golden Latin cross, highlighted by white edging and a blaze of golden light set in a blue background depicting the sky over four darker blue mountains and a green plain with eight white sheep had the principal or primary effect of advancing religion, and its use by Bernalillo County, New Mexico, violated the establishment clause". Id. A justification was a case when the county commissioner said "he thought that the cases referred to priests and friars who accompanied Spanish conquistadors into the area" and thus "the seal represented Catholicism, Christianity, and the Spaniards." Id. at 779. The court's reasoning included court concerns on the opinions of native Americans in New Mexico who perceived Spanish conquistadors as brutal invaders and tyrants. Id. at 782. The court reinforced belief in the three tests in *Lemon v. Kurtzman*, 403 U.S. 612-613, where the court said the Establishment Clause is violated when these rules are not observed: the government action must have a secular purpose, its principal effect neither advances nor inhibits religion, and the action must not foster an excessive entanglement of religion. Id. The court in

Need to set all up

Friedman v. Board of County Commissioners of Bernalillo County, Determined the cross was too identified with Spanish Catholics to serve as a neutral secular symbol and therefore the seal violated the Establishment Clause.

The 1985 U.S. Court of Appeals ruling in *Friedman v. Board of County Commissioners of Bernalillo County* 781 F.2d 778 (10th Cir. 1985) respected and coexisted with the the Supreme Court ruling in *Lynch v. Donnelly* 465 U.S. 668 when it said the seal of Bernalillo County is not similar to the creche in Pawtucket, Rhode Island which was ruled permissible under the First Amendment by the Burger Supreme Court. Alice Hindman maintains it was unfair for the district court to use reasoning in *Lynch v. Donnelly* Id. to claim her case lacked material facts because the seal of Winesburg, Ohio was similar to the creche in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Alice Hindman maintains the seal of Winesburg, Ohio is more similar to the seal of Bernalillo County than the Pawtucket creche and cites this opinion in *Friedman v. Board of County Commissioners of Bernalillo County* 781 F.2d 782 (10th Cir. 1985): "The seal, unlike the creche, pervades the daily lives of county residents because it appears on all county paperwork, on all county vehicles, even on county sheriff's uniforms," in contrast to the temporary, seasonal display of a creche. Id. The court did not deny the religious significance of the cross and the creche but it ruled that the creche, unlike the seal, is in the context of a secular commercial display. Id. at 782. The court's reasoning was that the seal was more

(con fusion

of an interference in daily life than the creche.

The 7th Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit ruled in *Harris v. City of Zion,* 927 F.2d 1401 (7th Cir. 1991), that the presence of a Latin cross or a seal violated the Establishment Clause with a pervasive presence on vehicle tax stickers. The seal has a Latin cross, shield, sword, scepter, dove, and crown connected to a similar Latin cross in *Kuhn v. Rolling Meadows,* Id. At 1403. In Zion, the court was persuaded of the religious meaning of the cross when it quoted a 1902 speech when the seal's designer, Rev. Dowie, a minister of the Protestant Christian Catholic Church, discussed the "Dove which is the emblem of the Holy Spirit…The Cross..represents everything to use in Redemption, Salvation…..the Sword of the Spirit which is the Word of God." Id. At 1404. There are two similarities between the Zion seal and the Winesburg seal. The first similarity is the pervasive presence on many village documents. The second similarity is between Rev. Dowie's speech about religious symbols on the Zion seal and the passage in the Winesburg ordinance which specifically says there are religious symbols of three major religions. The religious intent of designers of symbols on the seal proves violations of Alice Hindman's religious rights. The district court distracted attention from First Amendment violation when it claimed that the religious symbols were also used as secular symbols on foreign national flags and invoking arguments which said the legal significance of the *v. Donnelly*. The First Amendment violations in the Zion seal are the most direct example to the violations in the Winesburg seal and a similar unconstitutional use of a Latin Christian cross on a municipal seal in *Robinson v. Edmond* 68 F.3d 1226 (10th Cir. 1995)in Edmond, Oklahoma.

A First Amendment violation in the display of a Chicago creche strengthens Alice Hindman's case. In ***American Jewish Congress v. City of Chicago,*** 827 F.2d 120 (7th Cir. 1987), the court ruled "placement of nativity scene in city hall fostered identification of city with Christianity,…Thus violated establishment clause." Id. Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago ordered restoration of the nativity scene in 1985 after adverse American Civil Liberties Union lawsuits against display of the Chicago creche and decision to end the nativity display in 1984. Mayor Washington's staff in 1985 cited "public sentiment" for the nativity scene. Id. At 123. The Court in *American Jewish Congress v. City of Chicago*, Id., also ruled that the Chicago creche differed from the Pawtucket creche in *Lynch v. Donnelly* because the Pawtucket creche was one element in a large set of secular symbols in a privately-owned park while the City Hall location of the Chicago nativity scene was in a pervasive setting in a government building. Alice Hindman maintains her case is also compatible with the Supreme Court ruling in favor of the display of the Pawtucket creche in *Lynch V. Donnelly* because display of the Winesburg seal was a pervasive use of religious symbols on government property and was not displayed in a privately-owned park like the Pawtucket creche.

B. Alice Hindman had rights of due process and equal protection under the law in the 14th Amendment and 42 U.S.C. 1983 which were neglected in the district court as a result of denial of legitimate material facts with evidence of First Amendment violations.

Alice Hindman now asks the court to review her allegations of religious discrimination on the basis of 14th Amendment rights. When the court ruled in favor of a summary judgment against Alice Hindman and in favor of Winesburg, they added neglect of Alice Hindman's 14th Amendment and 42 U.S.C. 1983 rights to unfair statements that she lacked material facts to prove First Amendment violations in conformity with Rule 56 of Civil Procedure. In *Smith v. County of Albemarle, Virginia*, 895 F.2d 953 (4th Cir. 1990), the court supported the plaintiff's claims of violation of rights under 42 U.S.C. 1983 when the County

Office violated the First Amendment with a display of a creche on their county property which was an unconstitutional "government endorsement of religion". Id.at 958. The court had also recognized in the case of *Robinson v. Edmond* 68 F.3d 1226 (10th Cir. 1995) that the equal protection rights of plaintiffs of the Jewish Unitarian faith were violated when Edmond used a Latin or Christian cross on its seal, a violation of the Establishment clause. Alice Hindman has consistently maintained that use of the symbols of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam on the Winesburg seal violate her right to a due process hearing of 14th Amendment rights and rights to equal protection in 42 U.S.C. 1983 since the seal's symbols discriminate against her religious denomination, the Church of the True Inner Light.

Out of sync w/the complaint, this was not your theory

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II. Conclusion of arguments

Wording

A. The district court misapplied the law when it allowed Winesburg to use a motion for summary judgment; Alice Hindman has material facts of evidence of First Amendment Violations with seals like Winesburg.

Alice Hindman uses two intertwined arguments: the court misapplied the law when it gave a grant of a motion of summary judgment to the city of Winesburg, Ohio on basis of lack of material facts; and the unfair motion for summary judgment also denied Alice Hindman a fair hearing for redress under her 14th Amendment rights for due process and equal protection of all religions under the law.

The district court misapplied the law when it allowed Winesburg to use a motion for summary judgment. The Court used this section of Rule 56 of Civil Procedure in its ruling: " When a motion for summary judgment is made and supported and provided in this rule, an adverse party may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of the adverse party's pleading, but the adverse party's response, by affidavits or as otherwise provided in this rule, must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial. If the adverse party does not so respond, summary judgment, if appropriate shall be entered against the adverse party.". FED.R. CIV. P. 56. The court erred when it supported Winesburg's claims that Alice Hindman lacked any material facts to support her claim of violations of her First Amendment rights with display of Winesburg's seals. The First Amendment outlaws government recognition of an established religion and Alice Hindman maintains that display of the religious symbols of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam on the seal of Winesburg discriminates against her church, The Church of True Inner Light. Alice Hindman has proof of court support of violations of First Amendment rights in similar cases of religious symbols in municipal seals which include Latin Christian crosses in *Friedman v. Board of County Commissioners of Bernalillo County,* 781 F.2d 778 (10th Cir. 1985); *Harris v. City of Zion,* 927 F.2d 1401 (7th Cir. 1991); and *Robinson v. Edmond,* 68 F.3d 1226 (10th Cir. 1995). Evidence from all of these seal cases are evidence of genuine material facts in support of her claims of Winesburg's violations of her First Amendment rights.

B. The district court misread the law when it unjustly denied Alice Hindman a hearing for redress under due process and equal protection provision of the Fourteenth Amendment and 42 U.S.C. 1983.

The district court unjustly denied a hearing of Alice Hindman's allegations of violations of her Fourteenth Amendment rights of a hearing under due process and equal protection provisions. The unfair neglect of her First Amendment material facts led to misreading of Fourteenth Amendment provisions of due process rights when hearings for redress were omitted.

NOT acceptably, esp. in appellate practice

Fourteennth Amendment issues are related to Alice Hindman's articulation of her rights for a hearing for redress of her grievances against Winesburg in accordance with provisions of 42 U.S.C. 1983. There were two cases where the court recognized violations of both 1st and 14th Amendment rights when government units displayed religious symbols on seals like the Winesburg seal: *Robinson v. Edmond*, 68 F.3d 1226 (10th Cir. 1995) with the city of Edmond, Oklahoma; and a county creche in *Smith v. County of Albemarle, Virginia*, 895 F.2d 953 (4th Cir. 1990).

Alice Hindman maintains her due process rights justify a hearing

c. The court erred when it said the Supreme Court ruling in Lynch V. Donnelly meant that the Weinsburg seal was constitutional; differences in the two cases included the temporary, seasonal display of the Pawtucket creche amid secular symbols.

The district court erred when it said the U.S. Supreme Court's support for Pawtucket, Rhode Island's display of a creche in *Lynch v. Donnelly* 465 U.S. 668 (1985) automatically meant that the Winesburg, Ohio seal was constitutional and that Alice Hindman's case did not deserve a hearing. Alice Hindman agrees that all Americans must respect the role of the U.S. Supreme Court as the highest court of judicial review in interpretation of constitutionality of law and government actions. Alice Hindman maintains her opposition to the Winesburg seal is consistent with provisions in the more conservative ruling of the Burger Court in *Lynch v. Donnelly* Id.. Her objections to the Winesburg seal is that it is displayed visibly and prominently on government policy which is like the unconstitutional creche in Chicago's City Hall in the case *American Jewish Congress v. City of Chicago*, 827 F.2d 120 (7th Cir. 1997), and which is unlike the Pawtucket creche which was one element in a large set of secular symbols in a privately-owned park. The use of a private park made the Pawtucket creche different from the Chicago and Winesburg use of religious symbols on public property in a city hall. Alice Hindman maintains the seal with religious symbols is objectionable because it was a pervasive presence on all municipal property, documents, and paperwork in both Winesburg and Bernalillo County, New Mexico, which had an unconstitutional seal with a Christian cross. She also noted the court said that the Pawtucket creche in *Lynch v. Donnelly* 465 U.S. 668 (1985) differed from the Bernalillo County seal because the creche was temporary and seasonal unlike the pervasive, everyday presence of the Bernalillo County seal on all county paperwork and vehicles. *Friedman v. Board of County Commissioners of Bernalillo County*, 781 F.2d 778 (10th Cir. 1985). The issues of the display of the Pawtucket creche in a private, not a public, park and on a temporary and unpervasive manner distinguishes the Pawtucket creche from the objectionable Winesburg seal.

D. Violation of establishment clause was proven with text of ordinance of Winesburg, Ohio, which said seal symbols were religious like the talk of Rev. Dowie in 1902 on\ the symbols in the Zion, Il. seal

Alice Hindman believes the court should grant her request for damages and redress for her grievances against Winesburg for violations of her First and Fourteenth Amendment rights with similarities to court rulings of unconstitutionality in cases of seals of Bernalillo County, New Mexico; Zion, Illinois; and Edmond, Oklahoma. These seal cases have more importance than Winesburg's attempts to argue that religious symbols on its seal were also used as secular symbols on foreign flags with a result of a mixture of secular and religious uses. The expressed intent of use of religious symbols in the Winesburg ordinance contradicts and disproves Winesburg's claims of a mixture of religious and secular issues. The reference to religious symbols in the Winesburg seal is similar to the violation of the Establishment clause in the seal of Zion, Illinois where the 1902 speech of Reverend Dowie, its clergyman designer, indicated that he definitely intended to use religious symbols in the seal. *Harris v. City of Zion,* 927 F.2d 1401 (7th Cir. 1991).

Alice Hindman believes that the First Amendment honors religious freedom, one of America's greatest civil liberties. The Winesburg seal unjustly discriminates against Alice Hindman's church, the Church of the True Inner Light. Government should not establish recognition of three religions with use of tax funds.

CONCLUSION

Wherefore, for the above reasons, appellees ask the court to reverse and overturn the motion of Winesburg for summary judgment.

Wherefore. Appellee asks court to award damages to Alice Hindman for violation of her First and Fourteenth Amendments with government recognition of other established religions on the Winesburg seal.

Argument: Miss y the basic 2-step outline discussed in class also missing methodical discussion of the standards + cases and how they apply here. You cited a fraction of the relevant cases. 10

Respectfully submitted,

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
Law Offices
25 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Il. 60604

15

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

I HOPE CONTENT IS FINE

SORRY - COMPUTER DIDN'T PRINT i IN TABLE OF CONTENTS - APPEARANCE FLAWS WERE ON MOST RECENT COPY MACHINE

USE IN CASE

DECEMBER 23, 1996

TO: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BORROWER SERVICES DEPARTMENT
DIRECT LOAN SERVICING CENTER
P.O. BOX 4609
UTICA, N.Y. 13504-4609

FROM: JOSEPH SUVINCC
BORROWER ACCOUNT NO: 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-1
ENCLOSED DEPAUL ACCOUNT STATEMENT 11/4/1996

IT IS MY RESPONSIBILITY TO INFORM YOU DEPAUL MADE ERRORS IN ACCOUNTING FOR FUNDS IT RECEIVED. I'M SORRY IT HAPPENED, BUT IT WAS NOT MY FAULT.

THESE ARE THE DISCREPANCIES.

- MY NOTES SAY I PAID DEPAUL A SPRING 1996 TUITION BILL OF $3,424.00 FROM MY PERSONAL FUNDS. DEPAUL'S STATEMENT IS FALSE BECAUSE IT OMITS THEIR RECEIVING OF THIS MONEY.
- THE DEBITS OF OCT. 29 SHOULD BE STATED AS CREDITS.
- DEPAUL VERBALLY TOLD ME THEY ACCEPTED AN AUTUMN 1996 TUITION PAYMENT OF ABOUT $3,424 FROM THE STUDENT LOAN AND THE REFUND CHECK OF $6046.00 WHICH I ACCEPTED ON NOV. 1 WAS LIVING EXPENSE MONEY IN EXCESS OF THE TUITION PAYMENT.

I'LL ASK FOR AN AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNT AND ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR REPAYMENT OF THE MONEY.

Joseph [signature]

DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

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Chicago, Illinois 60604-2287

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AS OF 11/04/96 FOR ID 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

Amount Due
3,424.00

Amount Enclosed

JOSEPH G. SLOVINEC JR
~~451 W WRIGHTWOOD AVE APT 714~~ 541 W. OAKDALE AV., APT. 421
CHICAGO, IL 606~~14~~ 57

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FALL TUITION WAS DUE SEPTEMBER 6, 1996.
THE FALL 100% DROP DATE WAS SEPTEMBER 25, 1996.

DATE	TERM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
		STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AS OF 11/04/96 FOR ID 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	
09/18/96		BALANCE FROM PREVIOUS BILL	3,298.00
		----------- PAYMENTS AND OTHER CREDITS -----------	
10/29/96	AUTUMN 9697	FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN, SUB	2,720.00-
10/29/96	AUTUMN 9697	FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN, USB	3,200.00-
10/30/96	AUTUMN 9697	REFUND - CHECK PICK-UP	6,046.00
9/18/96		NOTE MISTAKES I PAID BALANCE FROM SPRING '96 TUITION - BORROWINGS ALL FROM MY PERSONAL FUNDS AT 3,924.00 BALANCE 9/18/96 SHOULD BE	0
		DE PAUL SEEMS TO CLAIM IT RECEIVED 2,720 + 3,200 (SUBSIDIZE 5920) FOR TUITION + 6046 REFUND CHECK =11,966 ~~[illegible]~~	

Amount Due 3,424.00

Payments and adjustments received after statement date will be reflected on your next statement
To Pay By Credit Card: 312/362-6744 or 773/325-7810. Account questions? Call Student Accounts Office: 312/362-8480

CORUS BANK SA-102131

[illegible] JOSEPH SLOVINEC

549586

DATE SEP 18, 1996

PAY TO THE ORDER OF DE PAUL UNIVERSITY

$ ***3,424.00*

[illegible] THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED TWENTY F[illegible] AND 00/100*********** DOLLARS

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

CASHIER'S CHECK

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SEP 18 96

LOAN P 312B   D E P A U L   U N I V E R S I T Y   4:36 PM   01/02/97

FINANCIAL AID

ACCOUNT DETAIL BY POSTING DATE

POST DATES FROM : 11/03/96 : TO : 01/02/97 :

ID NO: 360 : 56 : 5126 :   NAME : JOSEPH SLOVINEC JR

BALANCE: $ 166.00-

POST DATE	TERM	TRACER	DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT
11/25/96	96972	B50340	TUITION - INITIAL REGIST961125	$	2,330.00
12/26/96	96972	B70153	FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN,SUB	$	2,720.00-
12/26/96	96972	B70154	FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN,USB	$	3,200.00-

PAID ... PAID WINTER '97

(ENTER TO CONTINUE; PF12 FOR SUMMARY;PF10 FOR TERM; PA1 FOR HELP;PA2 TO RETURN)
END OF DISPLAY.

LOAN P 312B   D E P A U L   U N I V E R S I T Y   4:39 PM   01/02/97

FINANCIAL AID

ACCOUNT DETAIL BY POSTING DATE

POST DATES FROM : 09/18/96 : TO : 01/02/97 :

ID NO: 360 : 56 : 5126 : NAME : JOSEPH SLOVINEC JR

BALANCE: $ 166.00-

POST DATE	TERM	TRACER	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
09/18/96	96971	B05697	TUITION - INITIAL REGIST960918	$ 2,234.00
09/18/96	96971	B05716	ENROLLMENT CHANGE - TUIT960918	$ 1,064.00
09/18/96		402131	CERTIFIED CHECK OR M.O.	$ 3,424.00-
10/29/96	96971	B27528	FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN, SUB	$ 2,720.00-
10/29/96	96971	B27529	FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN, USB	$ 3,200.00-
10/30/96	96971	B27715	REFUND - CHECK PICK-UP	$ 6,046.00
11/25/96	96972	B50340	TUITION - INITIAL REGIST961125	$ 2,330.00
12/26/96	96972	B70153	FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN, SUB	$ 2,720.00-
12/26/96	96972	B70154	FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN, USB	$ 3,200.00-

(ENTER TO CONTINUE; PF12 FOR SUMMARY; PF10 FOR TERM; PA1 FOR HELP; PA2 TO RETURN)
END OF DISPLAY.

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2330 WINTER
5628

BRIEF APPENDIX TO U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE - PAGE 1 OF 2 IN APPENDIX

A. NOTE OF JOSEPH SLOVINEC TO DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, JANUARY 10, 1997

B. LETTER OF REV. CROAK TO JOSEPH SLOVINEC OF JANUARY 29, 1997

C. LETTER OF REV. CROAK TO JOSEPH SLOVINEC OF FEB. 11, 1997

D. CLARE TIMM TO JOSEPH SLOVINEC, JULY 14, 1998

E. CLARE TIMM TO JOSEPH SLOVINEC, OCTOBER 20, 1998

F. LETTER OF JOSEPH SLOVINEC TO CHARLES DOYLE, NOVEMBER 16, 1998

G. LETTER OF GAYLE MINDES TO JOSEPH SLOVINEC, MARCH 18, 1999

H. LETTER OF MARIANNE MURPHY ABOUT JOSEPH SLOVINEC IN DEPAUL FILE, MARCH 1997

I. LETTER OF PAULINE LIPMAN ABOUT JOSEPH SLOVINEC IN DEPAUL FILE, 1996

J. LETTER OF NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER SANDY BERGER TO JOSEPH SLOVINEC, JANUARY 3, 1997

(Note: One of Father Croak's notes was unsigned and it contained the references to delusional and state of mind. I need to discuss more with a legal counsel before I send it to you. An issue of concern was when Law Professors Ottley and Lewis chose questions about hypothetical characters named Bill and Monica in their final exams which may have been an attempt to degrade supporters of President Clinton like myself.

PLEASE REVIEW SEPARATE APPENDIX ON MISMANAGEMENT AND UNFAIR LAW GRADES AT DEPAUL WHICH IS ENCLOSED

(Note: It is related to issues in the enclosed complaint about suspicions of biases of DePaul professors towards donors and wealthy politician alumni and against Joseph Slovinec. It is also related to mismanagement of Joseph Slovinec's stay at DePaul College of Law in 1998-1999 after DePaul College of law rejected Joseph Slovinec in 1995 and DePaul professors were forbidden from writing letters of recommendation to other universities or job recommendations for Mr. Slovinec. A lack of adequate financial aid resulted in the eviction.

A NOTE FROM JOE: I must complete this sending during severe winter weather here. I will notify DePaul Legal Counsel Frank Mares soon about this complaint and I'd welcome your advice on the extent of the content. I am not continuing efforts of July 2000 to ask President Clinton to mediate the dispute on my job search. That dispute was a combination of DePaul difficulties and my layoff as a Medicaid caseworker with few job openings on Chicago's market with one year experience as a caseworker. I would have asked President Clinton to suggest my involvement in a Presidential research organization since that was my original specialty at DePaul. I may have asked him to suggest another endeavor. My bankruptcy was only definitely avoided when the federal government granted me an unemployment deferment. Thanks.

PROPOSED COMPLAINT/LAWSUIT AGAINST DEPAUL DEPT. OF HISTORY

MEMO
ON: PH.D. APPLICATIONS
FROM: JOE SLOVINEC
JANUARY 10, 1997

I give respectful greetings. I'm asking for letters of recommendation to Ph.D. programs while I'm exploring more options. Northwestern's program asks you to return this letter to me on or before January 15, 1997, and I could deliver it there in person. Northwestern did not provide a blank letter form. Please remember this is my first request for a letter of recommendation since I graduated in June 1996 with a 3.5 GPA in the Master's Degree of History program. I believe the thesis after your approval is worth much more to colleagues than the thesis before your approval. I ask for your respect of my desire to apply for a Ph.D. program. I respect your probable desire for a reasonable limitation of my requests for letters from you. I propose a voluntary one-year limit on my requests for letters until January 1998. This year I'll only apply to Northwestern and Loyola which wants letters in by Feb. 1 if I want financial aid. It's reasonable for me to extend the list to include more schools. If neither Northwestern or Loyola extends an offer with financial aid, I intend to apply to the University of Chicago, where I only learned of the Jan. 5 deadline during Christmas vacation, and Notre Dame where I could use alumni connections since I haven't applied for a graduate program at Chicago or Notre Dame in the past. I may extend the list to the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana or more Midwestern schools. I presently want to make every effort to attend a program in Chicago since I may finish a high school teaching certificate by June.

I'd also like to send copies of articles to journals for review and send the thesis to interested individuals. I didn't have time to complete these efforts with my involvement in the autumn 1996 election campaign. I only started publicizing the thesis in December and found two Theodore Roosevelt special collections in New York and the Boston area wanted to catalog it. I'd rather continue these efforts for a few months.

Thanks for your letters to the Clinton Administration. In the spring of 1995 after your letters, I wrote a study on younger voters in Presidential elections for the College Democrats of America office in Washington, D.C. I've attended events with President Clinton and briefings on issues with CDA. National Security Adviser Tony Lake and his designated successor, Sandy Berger, both personally signed letters to me where they said they would consider me for their staffs if there were any openings but staffs were full. I was pleased when Secretary of Defense-designate William Cohen recently wrote me and said he shared my concern about unethical monitoring of people's thoughts and brains by the government and it was the first official U.S. government recognition of my complaints on that subject.

I've had difficulties at DePaul because the administration did not mail my diploma or recent grades after false claims I didn't pay tuition. I paid a tuition bill in September and it was omitted from a November statement. I complained to the U.S. Department of Education and then DePaul corrected the bill.

TO PROF [illegible]

Please know I'll oppose any unfairness. Thanks.

[illegible]

DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

Department of History
2320 North Kenmore Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60614-3298
312/325-7470

January 29, 1997

Mr. Joseph Slovinec
549 West Oakdale
Chicago, Illinois 60657

Dear Joe,

I write as a result of reading your letter/memo to Dr. Mockaitis dated January 10, 1997. My concern arises from the fact that the letter/memo is laced with statements which at best appear exaggerated and at worse seem delusional. In the light of this letter I have instructed my faculty to cease providing you with any recommendation to programs of study for advanced degrees or for any other position which might reflect badly on the department.

Further, I am asking you to refrain from placing in the faculty members mailboxes notices, announcements, statements or any other type of publication or advertisement either for yourself or for any association or program you may be promoting. Indeed, I am requesting that you refrain from entering the department's quarters without first notifying me and receiving my agreement to such entry. The Schmitt Academic Center is reserved for those who have an access right to this building. Those people include students, staff and faculty. As you have graduated from the University you do not qualify in any of these categories. As an alumnus you have the right to contact the office of Alumni Affairs but you do not have the right to enter willy-nilly the departments and environment of the University. I ask you to comply with this request. Should you decide not to so comply I will be obliged to take the steps necessary to assure the good operation of this department and security of its membership.

I urge you to seek some assistance in resolving what seems to be a burgeoning problem. I would be happy to help find such. However, such a willingness on my part does not include toleration of behavior which disturbs the department and its operations.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Thomas M. Croak cm

Rev. Thomas Croak, C.M.
Chair

cc: Ms. Cynthia Summers, Associate Vice President/Dean of Students

DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

Department of History
2320 North Kenmore Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60614-3298
312/325-7470

February 11, 1997

Mr. Joseph Slovinec
549 West Oakdale
Chicago, Illinois 60657

Dear Joe,

Thank you for complying with my request that you desist from entering the department environs without first contacting me. I am aware that you have enrolled in classes in the School of Education and as such you have every right to enter SAC and the offices of that college. However, I would reiterate my request that you refrain from entering our office area without prior notice.

The evidence I provide for the assertion that your statements are "at best exaggerations and at worst delusional" refers to the following quotes

> "I've attended events with President Clinton and briefings on issues with CDA [College Democrats of America]. National Security Adviser Tony Lake and his designated successor, Sandy Berger, both personally signed letters to me where they said they would consider me for their staffs if there were any openings but staffs were full. **I was pleased when Secretary of Defense-designated William Cohen recently wrote me and said he shared my concern about unethical monitoring of peoples' thoughts and brains by the government and it was the first official U.S. government recognition of my complaints on that subject."**

Because I had breakfast in the same room as Robert Strauss when he was chairman of the Democratic Party does not mean I had breakfast with him. I take your assertions in the same light, however, it is a concern that you actually believe what you wrote.

I have instructed my colleagues to refrain from providing you with letters of reference since you have refused to sign any waiver of access to such letters, a condition under which any sensible professional will only provide references. Your threat in your letter "Please know I will oppose any unfairness" is a sufficient caveat for anyone experienced in the academia to refuse such letters. If you can understand the definition of a recommendation you should appreciate the fact that you have no right to a recommendation.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Thomas M. Croak cm

Rev. Thomas Croak, C.M.
Chair History Department

DEPAUL
UNIVERSITY

Office of Financial Aid
1 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 9000
Chicago, Illinois 60604-2287
312/362-8091

October 20, 1998

Mr. Joseph Slovinec, Jr.
541 W. Oakdale Ave
Chicago, IL 60657

Dear Joe,

Thank you for your letter of 10/16/98. I will authorize a **maximum** $1000 increase to your Law Access Loan eligibility. The increase is based on your need for health insurance and to allow for the 6% fee that the lender will subtract. I've also increased your daily food budget slightly.

I can not authorize additional funds for clothing or furniture, as those items were included in your budget submitted on 7/2/98. You have already borrowed funds to cover those costs. Additionally, the "discrepancy" in the cost of attendance listed on the Access Group application ($30,722) and the amount listed on my letter dated 7/14/98 ($29,989) is an allowance for the 6% fee that was deducted from your first Access loan. Without this allowance, you would have had your living expenses finds reduced by the lender's fee. (See attached letter.)

In order to obtain the additional funds, you will need to complete the enclosed application and return it to me for certification. I will request immediate disbursement of the additional loan. The second disbursement of your existing Access Loan will be made available to you during the week of 12/14/98.

You will need to contact Human Resources to explore the availability of full-time positions at DePaul. They are located on the 16th floor of Lewis Center or you can reach them by phone at (312) 362-8500.

Again, I can not caution you enough about your debt level. Please carefully review your budget to determine if this additional loan is, in fact, necessary. Feel free to contact me at (312) 362 5024 if you require additional information.

Sincerely,

Clare M. Timm,
Assistant Director

cc: file 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
D. Shea

EDUCATION • DIGNITY • DEPAUL

November 16, 1998

Mr. Charles Doyle
School of Education
DePaul University
2320 N. Kenmore Av.
Chicago, Il. 60614

Dear Mr. Doyle:

I thank you for your educational fairness in telling me about the substitute teacher's license. I now have that license and earlier learned about it from the state government.

Professor Murphy, my T and L 405 professor, said she would approve it if you and I wanted to work together on a visit of a DePaul professor to one of my lectures at a clinical site, Sandburg High School in Orland Park before December 18 or Oscar Mayer. Oscar Mayer is easier since it's right across the street. 96 clinical hours will be completed on November 18 and I definitely will finish 100 hours and requirements before student teaching by the first week of December 1998.

I only intend to substitute teach in 6th, 7th, and 8th grade because I can choose a region in the city and I don't have a car. I don't wish to ask to substitute teach at any high school in Chicago since there may be disciplinary problems.

I'd rather ask three professors from DePaul for letters of recommendation with a Progress Committee. Professor Kuzmic and Professor Cherullo had verbally promised they would write letters of recommendation for my file and I'd like to check on the status of my request. Lauren Grabowski of Professor Kuzmic's Winter 1997 class has the only videotape of the only micro-teaching session that the group of Lauren, Edie Haight, and myself did which was similar to a traditional lecture in Professor Kuzmic's class. I'm unsure if I want to ask Lauren for the videotape now since it was 1 ½ years ago and it it may seem like a conservative request. I could repeat T and L 405 or a T and L class if the administration believes it would improve my teaching but I'd want to take it between January and March 1999.

I cannot financially afford to postpone student teaching any later than Spring Quarter 1999. I would like to know during December or early January if it is feasible for me to student teach during either Winter 1999 or Spring 1999 quarters. Principals have told me they want to use DePaul's normal student teaching process and one said his school only wants to mentor new teachers. Principals during my substitute teaching would question why I'd ask them for student teaching letters rather than DePaul professors and respectfully I haven't discussed anything about DePaul grievances with principals up until now. I want to ask you more on your policies and courtesies towards DePaul in these areas.

I therefore must ask DePaul to only discuss my student teaching application with teachers in my clinical hours at Oscar Mayer, Le Moyne, and Sandburg with my prior permission. I've only had one lecture during clinicals where a teacher observed me: at Oscar Mayer with success. I haven't yet asked for formal permission for you or a DePaul professor to visit their classes.

DePaul professors are legally responsible and liable for any comments they make which affect my hiring. My only unresolved complaint is against Professor Lipman since my only verbal presentation of less than 40 minutes on Multiculturalism, Schlesinger, and D'Souza in her class was not significantly worse than the other small group members, Jim Davidson and Julie Farley. Professor Lipman never observed me in a classroom with Grades 6-12 students and she implied she had a cause to exclude me from the teaching profession when no cause existed. I may ask you to discuss any letters you received from her with Acting Dean Mindes or the DePaul Legal Counsel. It is not acceptable for DePaul professors to use "peer group pressure" to discourage other professors from the writing of letters of recommendation for me. Jackie Taylor resolved my complaint in Winter 1997 against Father Thomas Croak, Chairman of the Department of History, when she brought DePaul into compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and said I was free to ask anyone on the De Paul faculty for a letter of recommendation if they had indicated willingness to consider writing of a letter. I already passed the state's Basic Skills Test in the content area of History in April 1997 so you don't need to discuss my record with the Department of History. I could only give permission to you to receive a written description of my classes from the Department of History with no personal meeting.

I now owe $81,000 in student loan debts and owe $66,000 of it for DePaul tuition and expenses. I could complete my certificate with only one quarter of student teaching. Lengthy delays in letters of recommendation continuously postpone the expected date of my completion of student teaching. I am asking DePaul to either give me a tuition-and-fee waiver or assist me in finding a job by May 1999 and if neither is done, I intend to withdraw from the DePaul College of Law at the end of my first year of night school in May 1999. If I borrow another $30,000 without work for a second year of law school in 1999-2000, I would reach the maximum $138,000 debt limit and risk default in mid-2000. I could become a dropout from both the teaching and law programs and I've never intended to cause government waste. I may ask for loan forgiveness if I can't finish the teaching certificate. It's fine for me to consider a career other than teaching if there's a definite job offer. You and DePaul have my encouragement to market me for a non-teaching position but I ask you to do so before May 1999.

Please call me at 773-348-0444 about my ideas on observations of me in the classroom before December 18 and a decision on a return to work. Thanks and I have a sense of friendship from our conversations and your efforts.

Yours truly,

Joseph G. Slovinec Jr.

Joseph G. Slovinec Jr.

DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Dean
School of Education
2320 North Kenmore Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60614-3298
773/325-7581
FAX: 773/325-7728

March 18, 1999

Mr. Joseph Slovinec
541 West Oakdale Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60657

Dear Mr. Slovinec:

I am writing in response to your recent letter concerning your student teaching application.

The student teaching application requires letters of recommendation, including the following: (see attached)

Since you do not seem to be able to find appropriate letters of recommendation, we suggest that we will re-consider your application when you can provide documentation for one year of successful substitute teaching in one school. When you have this documentation, you may re-submit your application for student teaching.

Sincerely,

Gayle Mindes, Ed.D.
Acting Dean

Attachment: Student Teaching Application

EDUCATION • DIGNITY • COMMUNITY — DEPAUL Centennial 1898–1998

MEMO
TO: FRANK MARES, CINDY SUMMERS
FROM: JOE SLOVINEC
MAY 27, 1999

Please enter these responses to criticisms of Professor Murphy and Professor Lipman in my academic file. They are written in the format of a legal paper if there is a lawsuit. I am somewhat sorry about timeliness issues and the excessive amount of filings and paperwork in your review of my case. I must add one more set of papers from Professor Lipman's class which prove she unfairly criticized me. I hope it is the last addition before Summer 1999. Thank you.

IN RE: PROFESSOR MARIANNE MURPHY

TESTIMONY FROM JOSEPH SLOVINEC

In the spring of 1999, I tried to persuade Acting Dean Gayle Mindes that I needed to redo my Thursday morning observation sessions in T and L 405 at high schools. We were unable to reach an agreement. I respect Dean Mindes yet she did not understand my viewpoint in my letter of April 1, 1999. Professor Murphy was negligent when she did not visit classrooms of any students with me or myself during DePaul's T and L 405 sessions at Roosevelt High School in Winter Quarter 1997. This is a breach of the normal standard of care in the teaching profession in an era where more education reforms and accountability are desired in federal guidelines of President Clinton and Secretary of Education Richard Riley. Professor Marianne Murphy arbitrarily and capriciously ran an old-fashioned, reactionary T and L 405 according to her whims in the style of the 1950's.

I will try to describe Professor Murphy's style of communication with methods that are acceptable to professionals in areas of education, law, public administration, and communications.

Professor Murphy mainly cares about what she wants without a two-way style of communications which includes respect for her DePaul students. She too frequently expresses emotional hostility, especially towards me. There were serious methodological flaws in her excessive use of small groups both in her DePaul class and at Roosevelt. Many teachers with disciplinary problems or traditional styles of lecturing don't like to use small groups. She was often vague in her expectations of small groups at DePaul and then irritably and irrationally criticizes people if they don't get along with the small groups in discussions. Her textbook was fine. Her lectures did not include a coherent discussion of discipline in high school and students often told anecdotes in her classes without enough academic structuring of discussions. I believe she relates better to principals than students. Her temperament is similar to a legal counsel for the Chicago Board of Education and I want to ask DePaul to disclose any consulting fees she received from Chicago public school which may compromise her judgment.

I have decided to tell Acting Dean Gayle Mindes that I believe Professor Murphy should resign as Assistant Dean of the School of Education because she has become an impersonal, arrogant bureaucrat who was inattentive to her basic professorial duties in these areas:

- She did not visit classrooms at Roosevelt and Roosevelt's teachers did not keep written records of actions of DePaul observers: Assistant Principal Ms. Jankowski said they were "too much work"
- She handed in grades for all of my T and L 405 class two months late.
- She never handed back virtually all of my papers after I requested them. She only handed back one assignment to me with a C-. She does not feel it is important to interact with her DePaul students on her grading standards.
- In my file, I believe there were serious defects in her writing ability and managerial judgment with too much scapegoating and expression of emotional hostility. She contradicts herself at times.

Professor Murphy gave me a B in T and L 405, high enough to complete the program. She stubbornly refused to write a letter of recommendation for me to complete the Grades 6-12 teaching certificate, a program requirement and this action results in waste of taxpayers' dollars from student loans. She spitefully included a hostile note in my School of Education file and I object to these comments:

January 15 - I disagree with her comment that I don't speak with "sufficient clarity to be heard in a high school classroom". I sometimes talk fast and can slow down. I already taught for two semesters at a community college near my home in 1988 and suburban students understood my style of speech. She may want to steer me away from inner-city students.

January 16 - This is an instance of scapegoating when she unfairly projected hostility on me when I reasonably stayed away from Roosevelt after both a news report of bad weather and a call to Roosevelt where Roosevelt said they were closed. She absentmindedly makes exaggerated criticisms of me like a small child when she says several times: "He doesn't seem to be able to follow directions as given."

January 22 - I disagreed with her decision against my selection of the topic geography which she claimed was not relevant to her assignment: "one critical issue facing teachers in secondary schools today". Geography is critical for driving to work and cultural learning.

This is an example of her hostility to students after vague directions to the class. She then insisted choices should only include stereotypical topics about poor minorities: "drugs, teenage pregnancy" when she did not say the assignment included a social problem issue.

January 29 - I left a message on Mr. Doyle's answering machine for two uncertainties on my side: I had not met him before then, and there were tensions on a grade grievance. She felt she could coerce me into making the call to Mr. Doyle on Thursday which was wrong. I had the right to drop her class if I didn't like it. I called him earlier than she requested so she should not have criticized it like a small child: "This was not the directive he was given."

Feb. 5 - Professor Murphy was at fault when she did not bring enough copies of materials to class for every student. She unfairly projected hostility on me when I asked for a copy.

Feb. 6 - Her attendance criticisms were exaggerated. I was only absent one full day and may have missed one other class which was not worse than other students. I was on-time before the first class at 8:14 all except two days. I would show up in the hallway between 8:00 and 8:14 but Professor Murphy omits that she and students stood around and did nothing during that period so I didn't feel it mattered.

Feb. 12 - She contradicts herself when she asked students to describe their own culture to another teacher and I then discussed my Irish heritage near Marist with her misleading comments: "attempts at prodding him to get to teachers and culture were fruitless" and "I doubt he understood the question." Her attitude towards my feelings about my own heritage became some type of militaristic-style hazing and sarcasm routine.

(SUMMARY LACK OF TIME)

Her final comments were hostile and unprofessional:

1. Physical delivery is not a communication skill. It is a violation of students' First Amendment rights she discusses "rambling thought patterns" without consent to monitor their thoughts during an experiment

2. Exaggerated; acts like I'm a small child.

3. Also exaggerated: there before first class at 8:14 on nearly every day.

JOSEPH SLOVINEC

Joseph is a student in my 405 class Winter 97.

January 8: Arrived late but so did many others as the weather was very inclement. Took a 35 minute break instead of the 10 allowed.

January 15: Arrived late but the weather was even worse than the previous week. Took a 30 minute break. Was called upon to speak and clearly has a speech problem which will make him quite difficult to understand. He speaks at an inordinately fast rate of speed and swallows his words. I corrected him and he does seem to attempt to speak more slowly but not with sufficient clarity to be understood in a high school classroom.

January 16: During the Wednesday evening class I announced that we would go to Roosevelt High School on Thursday unless the public schools were closed. They were told to listen to the radio for any announcement. I doubted the schools would be closed but we would observe their schedule. The schools were closed. When I arrived at DePaul about 9:30 there was a phone message on my voice mail informing me that Joe was not going to be at Roosevelt because he had called the school to see if the news reports were correct and they informed him that they were closed. He doesn't seem to be able to follow directions as given.

January 22: Arrived on time but took a 25 - 30 minute break. Handed in his topic for a the research paper. The syllabus is clear that it is to be "one critical issue facing teachers in secondary schools today." He submitted a topic on the teaching of geography which I declined to approve because it was too subject specific. (Approved topics included sexual harassment, drugs, Ebonics, teenage pregnancy, and like general topics.) I returned these topics to the students on January 23 at Roosevelt so that they could begin work.

January 23: The assistant principal who ran the orientation session for the students commented to me afterwards that she was appalled by his appearance and that DePaul had never before sent such a messy student to them.

January 29: Arrived on time and took only the allowed 10 minute break. Told me that he didn't have his new topic ready for me to approve yet. I delivered a message from Mr. Charles Doyle, Assistant Dean for Joe to phone him for an appointment immediately after we finished at Roosevelt on Thursday. He responded to me by asking if he should leave my class and I told him I did not know of any reason why he should, so he stayed. Subsequently I found out that he called Mr. Doyle at 8:47 Wednesday evening (a time when he surely would not be there) and rambled on about other problems and wanted a written communication from Mr. Doyle before making any appointment. This was not the directive he was given.

January 30: Looked messy again at Roosevelt.

February 5: Presented me with a hand written topic for his paper. I have said that only typewritten work is acceptable. The paper is due next week and all the other students have had their approvals for some time.

During the class I divided the class into groups by subject area to share unit topics and goal statements. Midway through the exercise I distributed sample units for the students inspection. While standing with the History/Social Studies groups I announced that there were not enough plans for everyone and there were two or three different ones for each discipline so they should look them over quickly and share them within the group. Three minutes later when I was with the English group Joe appeared at my side to tell me that he had not received my last handout. Either he does not listen or does not process information in a way that allows him to function within group situations.

February 6: On the first night of class the students were given very specific instructions for the procedures at Roosevelt. These were repeated the fourth night because a question arose as to their assignments. These instructions are as follows: For legal reasons it is not permissible to be in the building without checking in. I sign in at the main office as a visitor. Each student must check in with me each day. I am responsible for their presence. In the event that I am absent or delayed there are two students from the class with lists who will assume the responsibility. If you are late it is imperative that you find me BEFORE going to your first class. They were advised that I would try to wait for any stragglers in the main lobby but if they are excessively late I would be in the counseling office on the first floor or the faculty room on the second floor during second period. If they are to be absent or late they MUST phone the school (the number is on the syllabus) to let me know. The Roosevelt office staff is very familiar with the DePaul procedures and very prompt in letting me know. Today I waited in the front lobby until 8:30 am (students are due at 8:00 and the period starts at 8:14) and then went to the second floor faculty room. At no time did I see Joe at Roosevelt and no call was put in to the school. As I was leaving at 11:15 the AP met me and in the course of our conversation I mentioned that I had one absent today and when I told her who it was she said that she had seen him in the building. Once again we have an inability to follow directions as given.

February 13: Arrived on time. Looked a little more presentable as he had on a knit shirt with no buttons. Took a 25 minute break.

One of the class exercises included a reflection on the students' personal cultural background and the effect of that background during their adolescent years. The next step in the exercise was to identify characteristics of the culture it would be important for a teacher, not of the same culture, to know in order to be most effective in teaching you. The first student gave an excellent example, the second student was good and with a little prodding completed the exercise. Joe volunteered to be third and said approximately the following: ' That he came from an Irish Catholic home and went to Marist High School which is arguably the best High school in Chicago with the highest percentage of students going on to college.' Attempts at prodding him to get to culture and teachers were fruitless and when I suggested that after 20 minutes of supposed reflection I doubted that he understood the question. He asked me then to repeat the question. I refused.

because England is our mother country.

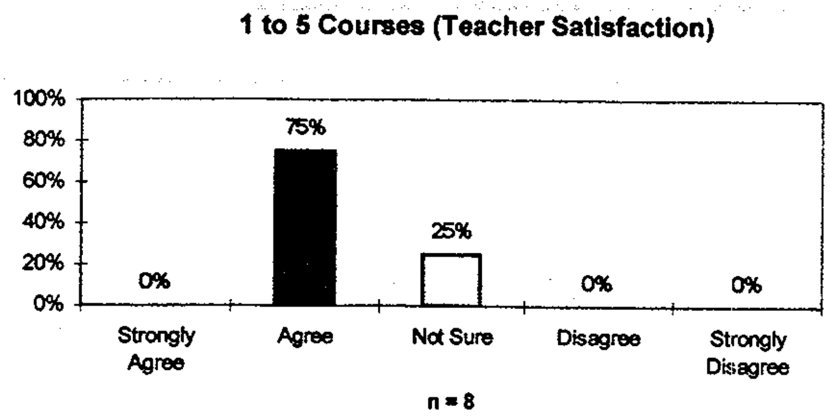
February 13: He arrived on time at Roosevelt. When I questioned him about his presence or absence last week he said he came late because he needed to run a personal errand. He did not seem disturbed that he had come late and not checked in with me or called the school to say he would be late. I become more distressed daily with his inability to understand or follow directions.

At this time I am unprepared to give Joseph Slovinec a positive recommendation for student teaching for the following reasons:

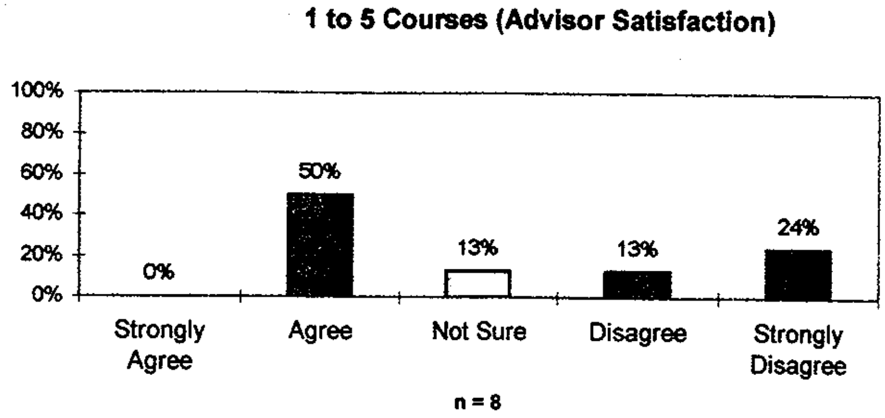
1. Poor communication skills both in physical delivery and rambling thought patterns.
2. Inability to follow simple directions that others seem to have no difficulty with.
3. Chronic tardiness.
4. Sloppy, unprofessional appearance.

1 TO 5 COURSES TAKEN AT DEPAUL

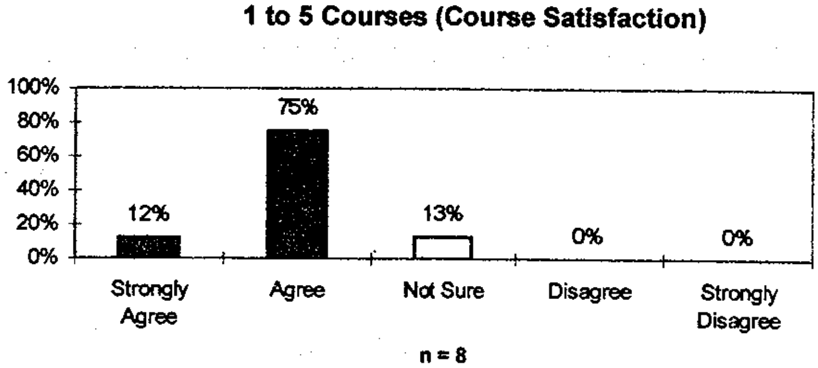
Question #1: **The teachers I have encountered in my program here at DePaul are knowledgeable and effective in the subject areas they teach.**


1 to 5 Courses (Teacher Satisfaction)
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
0%
75%
25%
0%
0%
Strongly Agree
Agree
Not Sure
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
n = 8

Question #2: **The advisors I have encountered at DePaul have been helpful in my course work and future planning.**

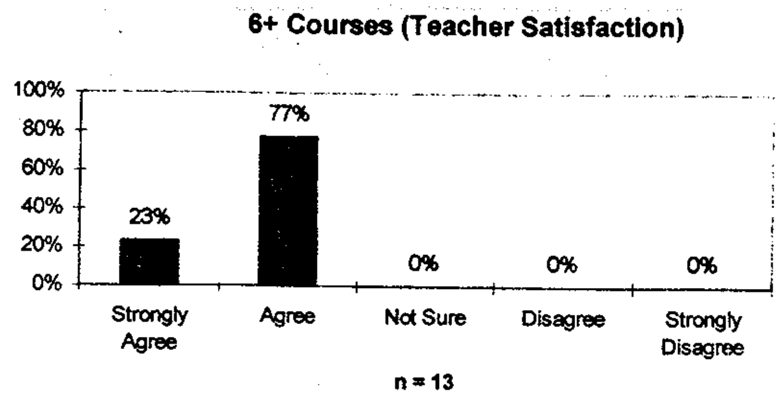

1 to 5 Courses (Advisor Satisfaction)
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
0%
50%
13%
13%
24%
Strongly Agree
Agree
Not Sure
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
n = 8

Question #3: **The classes I have taken thus far at DePaul will benefit me in my career path.**

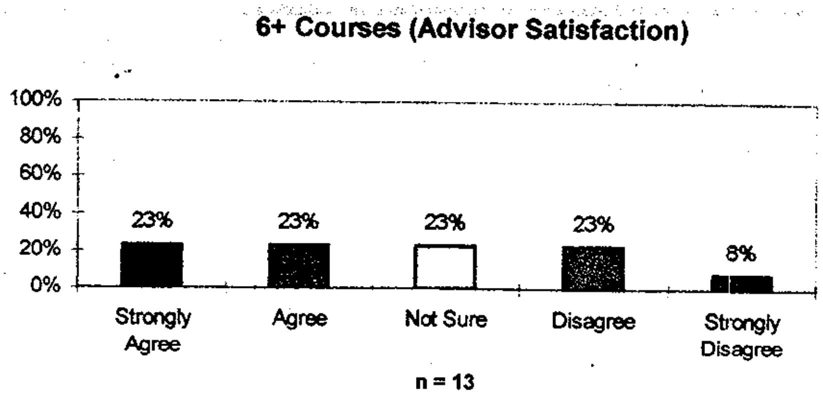

1 to 5 Courses (Course Satisfaction)
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
12%
75%
13%
0%
0%
Strongly Agree
Agree
Not Sure
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
n = 8

6+ COURSES TAKEN AT DEPAUL

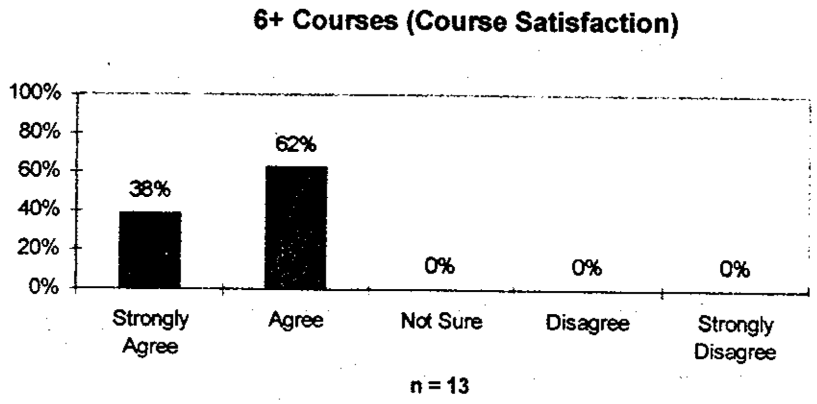
Question #1: The teachers I have encountered in my program here at DePaul are knowledgeable and effective in the subject areas they teach.


6+ Courses (Teacher Satisfaction)
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
23%
77%
0%
0%
0%
Strongly Agree
Agree
Not Sure
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
n = 13

Question #2: The advisors I have encountered at DePaul have been helpful in my course work and future planning.


6+ Courses (Advisor Satisfaction)
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
23%
23%
23%
23%
8%
Strongly Agree
Agree
Not Sure
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
n = 13

Question #3: The classes I have taken thus far at DePaul will benefit me in my career path.


6+ Courses (Course Satisfaction)
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
38%
62%
0%
0%
0%
Strongly Agree
Agree
Not Sure
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
n = 13

STUDENT GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE FOR THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

1. The School of Education adheres to the guidelines and procedures of the "DePaul University Student Handbook" in matters dealing with:

- Student rights
- Student responsibilities
- Policies regarding grade challenge
- Procedures for filing a grade challenge
- Disciplinary procedures

and other related matters covered in the handbook

2. In regard to the following:

- Admission to a teacher education program;
- Admission to the student teaching program or other clinical experience;
- Dismissal from the institution or the teacher education program including clinical or student teaching experiences;
- Evaluation of the candidate's performance in course, clinical or student teaching settings, or any other regularly provided or required activity having a direct bearing on the candidate's being recommended for certification or for employment; or
- Failure to recommend the candidate for certification, when required, in a timely fashion,

a student believing that he/she has a grievance based on, but not limited to, arbitrary or capricious actions by the School of Education administration, faculty, or staff may seek an appeal through the office of the Assistant Dean. The appeal process is as follows:

1. A formal written "Request of Appeal" is made to the Director of Undergraduate Programs or the Director of Graduate programs outlining the reasons for the appeal and offering any supporting details that may be relevant to the appeal. The Director, in conjunction with any concerned parties, will review the case with the intention of coming to a satisfactory resolution to the parties involved.

SLOVIN

...T FOR FACULTY RECOMMENDATION FOR STUDENT SEEKING ADMISSION TO STUDENT TEACHING

DePaul University ♦ School of Education

I. THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE STUDENT.

Student Name JOE SLOVINEC SS # 36[illegible]-56-5126

Please list the term/ year for which you plan to Student Teach SPRING 1997

Instructor's Name (Please print below) PROFESSOR LIPMAN

Courses taken with this instructor include: CUG 408 (Course #) During the SPRING 1996 (Term/Year)

_______ (Course #) During the _______ (Term/Year)

Student Signature Joseph [illegible] Slovinec

(Student, you must sign this form or the instructor cannot complete it.)

II. THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE INSTRUCTOR & PLACED IN THE MAILBOX OF THE DIRECTOR OF STUDENT TEACHING.

In the space below, please assess this student's skills in each area:

AREAS	Excellent	Above Average	Appropriate	Needs Improvement	Serious Concern	Can't Judge
I. PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE						
a. oral communication skills					X	
b. written communication skills					X	
c. command of content area			X			
d. analytical/reflective thinking					X	
II. PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIOR						
a. is dependable and timely						
b. cooperates with peers, faculty, and staff						
c. takes initiative						
d. forms positive relationships in clinical experiences						
e. appears professional in clinical experiences						
f. values and respects diversity						

OFFICE OF STUDENT TEACHING SCHOOL OF EDUCATION DEPAUL UNIVERSITY NOV 13 '96

Please circle your recommendation for this student's preparedness for the student teaching experience:

Highly Recommend Recommend Have Reservations (Have Serious Concerns) ← circled

Please support your professional assessment and recommendation by documenting the strengths and/or weaknesses related to success in student teaching. Please include any observed behaviors that may impact on student teaching.

I have serious concerns about teaching as an appropriate profession for Joe. He is quite knowledgeable about history + political science but in my CUG 408 class his communication of ideas left the class confused and even baffled. His comments seemed often unrelated to the content of the discussion as did his papers. His oral communication skills + ability to productively relate to others need serious improvement. Perhaps a different profession would utilize his talents more effectively. I have previously raised this concern to Mr. Doyle.

[illegible] 12-[illegible]-96

Faculty Signature and Date

INSTRUCTOR AND STUDENT...please see back page for policies & procedures regarding letters of recommendation

PROF. LIPMAN MAY HAVE
GIVEN EXAGGERATED CRITICISMS
ABOUT PRESENTATION TO MR. DALE
IN LETTER – ASK HIM ABOUT IT

8/9/98
[illegible]
[illegible]

TO CLUBS observed with me
Renata Villafuerte
[illegible]
Victoria Lopez – observed
with me

CUG 408 SECTION 301
Week 8 Presentation
Schlesinger, Perry & Fraser, McCarthy

Joe Slovinec
Jim Davidson (NOT IN CLASS 97)
Julie Farley

A strength of this week's presentation was the incorporation of additional perspectives. Jim's discussion of D'Souza helped to clarify the lines of the debate over multicultural education and helped to provoke a deeper exploration of the issues. (This additional preparation for the discussion and Jim's persistence in raising D'Souza's points enriched the discussion.) Although Joe's comments were interesting they were about specific issues, e.g. how to look at particular historical events, or agreement/disagreement with specific points made by Schlesinger, or views on what should be included in a history curriculum. These ideas needed to be framed by the perspectives of the authors. As separate points they do not greatly further the class's discussion of the readings and the broad debate over multiculturalism. Before raising the question of people's opinion of multiculturalism, the presentation might have more clearly presented the different perspectives as defined by McCarthy and as argued by P&F and Schlesinger.

Grade B+

1. Change
Is it zero sum?
Schlesinger : would anyone seriously argue that teachers should conceal the European origins of American civilization? Or that schools should educate the 20 percent and ignore the 80%? (p.71)
Or enlarging and redefining?
McCarthy: expanded view of American culture as broader than Western (p.294-95), P &F's multi-cultural, multi-racial democracy.
Hold on to what we have (modified somewhat) vs. Expand and reconstruct

2. How to create unity/community?
Schlesinger: unity has depended on assimilation (p.78), the American Creed (p.79) Western civilization which is at the root of other knowledge.
P&F schools as part of larger struggle to redistribute power so all have voice and contribute to the common good (p.14), competition and dominance replaced with cooperation and inclusion (p.15), raises the question: unity on whose terms?
McCarthy; organize curriculum around principals of positive social justice (p.300-301)

3. Multicultural education as disuniting
Schlesinger: Multiculturalists call on people to see themselves as members of groups rather than individuals thus fracturing unity and transforming the nation into one that is more segregated (p.78).
P&F: We are already disunited, students of color and working class students alienated from Eurocentric knowledge--the story we tell about ourselves (p.7, 9), broad consensus has been fractured through exclusion of many (p.10). Cultural hegemony follows political hegemony (p.9)
McCarthy: new conception of knowledge based on multiple voices and heterogeneous perspectives and identities (p.290).

4. Perspective on diversity
P&F: Opportunity to revision and reconstruct US on a more inclusive and democratic basis (p.5)
Schlesinger: New immigrants, more diverse society is "hard enough job" and current demographics of population make it more of a "challenge"

5. Vision of schools
Schlesinger: to reaffirm our heritage, traditions, American creed
P&F: to prefigure the society we can/should become (Multicultural, multiracial democracy)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1997

Dear Mr. Slovinec:

Thank you for your letter. I appreciate your interest in joining the Administration and am impressed by your record.

Unfortunately, there are no vacancies on my staff for position that are commensurate with your considerable talents and experience. I will, of course, keep your resume on file.

I wish you every success.

Sincerely,

Samuel R. Berger

Samuel R. Berger

Mr. Joseph Slovinec
541 W. Oakdale Avenue
Chicago, IL 60657

MARTY M: FR. CRONK IS
PLAINLY WRONG WHEN HE
SAID THIS LETTER WAS
'DE CUSIONAL' I RECEIVED IT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
Sandy Berger

WASHINGTON, DC 200
PM
6 JAN
1997

BUCKLE UP

Mr. Joseph Slovinec
541 W. Oakdale Avenue
Chicago, IL 60657